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KATE CARNEY THE HEROINE

Gave Her Life to Save Her Charges.

Stood Camly Amid Raging Flames.

Thrilling Episodes in the Last of Chicago's Great Fires—Many Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A disastrous fire broke out in the building occupied by the National Music and Conover Piano Companies on Wabash avenue and Adams street at noon today.

The Conover Piano Company occupied the first, second and third stories of the building. Among other tenants were the Presbyterian Board of Publications and the Sweet-Wallach company, dealers in photographic supplies, the latter on the sixth floor. It was here that the fire broke out. The floor was stored with chemicals and materials used in the manufacture of photographic supplies and, according to some who escaped, the entire floor was swept with flames in five minutes after the fire broke out.

The flames quickly spread to the floors beneath. The floors occupied by the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sunday School Supplies Company also contained material which readily burned. On the lower floors the piano supplies and instruments held in stock by the Conover Piano Company were soon transformed into tinder.

Miss Kate Carney, the forewoman of the National Music Company, on the fourth floor of the Emerson building, is thought to have been burned to death after heroically helping to save many lives of her fellow employes.

Miss Carney was a true heroine. Although at the outset she had opportunity to escape with the other women, she seemed to feel it her duty to stay and help the escape of the girls over whom she had charge. Her voice rang above the shrieks of the panic stricken girls, urging them to preserve order and reassuring them again and again. She stood near the stairway and attempted to seize the foremost women as they dashed down to the next floor.

When she saw there was no hope of stopping the panic, she darted to the elevator cage to calm the others. As the elevator ascended, Miss Carney ordered the conductor to stop. She then turned and helped her frightened charges into the cage. During all the excitement she remained calm and issued orders as though directing the women at work. As the elevator started to descend without Miss Carney one of the girls cried to the conductor to stop, but the brave woman, though staring death in the face, shouted to them not to mind her, that she would take care of herself. The girls she sent down the elevator escaped unharmed.

Two of those who bolted headlong down the narrow stairway, Josie and Anna Baxa, made their way to the second floor, but were cut off by the flames and were swept away in the smoke. In the next instant and with a rush and roar that could be heard for a block the entire top of the building from the third story up burst out in a sheet of flame.

How the firemen working in the rear of the building escaped death is a mystery. In spite of the repeated warnings given them by their chief, they stayed at their post, apparently fascinated by the slowly bulging wall, until it seemed certain death to stay there a second longer. Then they took to their heels. The wall seemed to hang for a moment but finally the big iron girders broke and it came down with a crash just as the last man got safely out of the way.

The breaking of telephone and telegraph wires almost caused a panic among the dense crowds of spectators. The wires falling across the rails of the elevated loop were instantly charged with electricity, and a wild rush to get out of the way took place. When water was turned on to the burning elevated loop structure a beautiful sight occurred. As soon as the streams struck the feed rail they apparently were converted into showers of electric sparks and an aurora was formed some times spreading fans, then shooting high into the air as the spray drifted in the wind. This was kept up until the current was shut off.

Men and women without hats or coats ran down the stairs and into the street. The first intimation that people on the street had of the fire was the appearance of several of the fleeing employes. At the same time a dense mass of smoke poured out of the front windows and fifth floors.

In another moment the upper floors were wreathed in flames and smoke. Several people made an attempt to run up the narrow stairway, but were turned back at the second floor by the downward rush of smoke. There apparently were not over thirty people who made their escape by the elevator and stairway.

A number of people made their escape from the upper floors by the rear stairway, but this was soon cut off. Then the spectators were horrified to see the body of a man whirling downward from the cloud of smoke and flame at the upper floor. The body struck the pavement and life was extinct when ready hands ran to pick up the unfortunate, who was recognized at once as Cashier Binns, of Sweet, Ellach & Co.

A moment later two other forms were seen at the window of the north end of the Wabash end of the front and within a second of each other. They were Smith and Clark and death came quickly to them in the leap. Several women standing in a group on the opposite side of the street, watching the leaping forms of the two men with blanched faces, said they saw the face of a woman at the window during an instant that the wind had dropped.

The building was owned by Fred K. Ayres, of Lowell, Mass. It was worth about $75,000 and is said to be partially insured. Insurance men at the fire stated that the loss on contents would be in the neighborhood of $350,000.

The number of dead is still in doubt, and probably will not be definitely known until the debris of the building is sufficiently cooled to admit of a search being made for the bodies that are undoubtedly in the ruins. At least thirty persons are injured.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE

The Senate Divided On the New Bill.

States' Rights May Become a Factor.

Walker of Massachusetts Makes a Patriotic Point in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—After the passage today of numerous bills from the general calendar the senate began the consideration of a measure providing for a national system of quarantine. Little beyond the reading of the bill was accomplished.

Mr. Gear of Iowa, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, called up a bill authorizing the Secretary of the treasury to effect an adjustment between the United States and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, in relation to bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the railroad, and asked that it be passed.

Objection was made by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee. He was supported by Mr. Harris of Kansas. Mr. Allen of Nebraska, was inclined to the belief that the bill provided the best solution of the problem presented. The bill was submitted to the committee without objection.

Other bills were passed as follows:

To establish a lighthouse and fog signal at Point Arguello, Cal., at a cost of $80,000; to provide for a monument to mark the site of the fort Phil Kearney massacre; to extend the uses of the mail service; the plan being to adopt the return postal card; of the United States Economic Company for the purchase of land, and the construction thereon of an asylum for insane Indians near Canton, S.D., at a cost not exceeding $75,000, and to authorize the President to appoint and retire David McMurtrie Gregg, late Captain Sixth United States cavalry, with the rank and grade of Captain.

The national quarantine bill—the unfinished business—was laid before the senate at length.

Mr. Vest of Missouri, in charge of the bill, offered the new paragraph as a committee amendment:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the right of any state to protect its citizens from infectious or contagious diseases by such rules and regulations as the authorities of said state may deem necessary and which do not conflict with the rules and regulations made by the secretary of the treasury, as hereinbefore provided, to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States from foreign countries or the spread of such diseases from one state, territory or the District of Columbia into another state, territory or the District of Columbia."

Mr. Sewell of New Jersey opposed the bill, maintaining that it placed too much power in the hands of one man—the surgeon of the Marine hospital service.

Mr. Caffery of Louisana opposed the position taken by Mr. Sewell. He held that a uniform system in fighting an epidemic or plague was absolutely necessary and could be had only through the national government. In response to the intimation of Mr. Sewell that the Southern states were actuated by mercenary motives in supporting the pending bill, Mr. Vest sharply pointed out that the greatest opposition to the bill had come from the Southern states.

Mr. Vest, replying further to Mr. Sewell, asked whether the United States government should stand helpless and see its people slaughtered and its commerce crippled or destroyed lest the reserved rights of states might be invaded or destroyed. He claimed that the United States had sovereign power to act in the matter of quarantine.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks the quarantine bill was laid aside, and a measure providing that United States Marshals and District Attorneys should continue to fill their respective offices until the appointment and qualification of their successors was passed.

On motion of Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, the senate then, at 3.45 p. m., went into executive session.

At 5.45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house agreed today to consider the bill for the relief of the legal heirs of the victims and survivors of the Maine disaster as soon as the postoffice appropriation bill had been taken up and acted on.

Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions briefly. It carried $93,962,300, being $355,319 less than the estimates and $3,296,962 more than the appropriations for the current year.

Mr. Bromwell, Republican of Ohio, made an extended speech against the appropriation for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans. The general debate was not confined to the subject in the bill. Mr. Griggs, Democrat of Georgia, contributed some remarks upon the mooted question of the relative advantages possessed by the cotton manufacturer of the North and South to prove that the advantages possessed by the latter were not due to the longer hours of labor of their operatives.

He predicted that the South in the near future would manufacture as well as grow the cotton crop of the world. He warned New England that she must abandon the industry.

Mr. Griggs criticised some utterances of Speaker Reed and Mr. Dingley and created much enthusiasm on the Democratic side.

At the conclusion of his speech an arrangement was made to close the debate at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts said it was a happy day for the republic when a southern member arose and spoke of the great industries of the South in competition with those of the North. No section would rejoice more than Massachusetts that the South had entered the lists.

"We shall suffer from southern competition temporarily," said he. "We may have to reduce wages temporarily, we may have to lose some department of our industry permanently, but we glory in this southern competition, because it shows that cementing of the common country we love so well." (Applause.)

At 5.10 p.m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The nomination of T. V. Powderly to be Commissioner of Immigration, which was adversely reported, was considered in executive session for an hour and a half today.

The nomination was not disposed of and the effort to secure confirmation will be resumed tomorrow.

Senator Fairbanks spoke briefly in Mr. Powderly's behalf, and Senator Faulkner stated his position. Senators Chandler, Stewart and Butler spoke in opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures today reported favorably authorizing the coinage of subsidiary silver coin from bullion purchased under the Sherman act and also re-coinage of damaged or worn subsidiary coin now in the treasury. A minority report was submitted by Messrs. Bland, Maxwell, Ridgely, Cooper and Cochrane.

PAPERS SERVED.

Clarence Berry Laughs at the Bethel Damage Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Clarence J. Berry, who intends sailing for Alaska within the next few days, was today served with a summons and copy of a complaint in which he is made defendant in a civil suit for $25,000 brought against him in Fresno by James Bethel, who alleges that he lost the sight of his right eye on account of a beating received from Berry.

Berry says that the suit is entirely without merit and that it will not delay his departure. He says that he interfered in a row between Bethel and a Dr. Majors in Fresno in 1892. Bethel fell with a knife in his hand and the injuries specified in the complaint were caused by accident. Berry and Majors were both arrested and acquitted at the time.

MERE BOGEY MEN

Americans From a Spanish Standpoint.

Invoking War of Which They Are More Afraid Than Spain Is.

MADRID, March 15.—The *Imparcial* says: "Yesterday we received two telegrams from New York which have not been published. They deal with war preparation and concern not only street jingoism, but high officials of the American government, who, in view of their position, ought to observe a discreet attitude."

The *Imparcial* follows with a truculent denunciation of Americans, who, it says, are "trying to frighten Spaniards by invoking the phantom of war, of which they are more afraid than the Spaniards."

"The United States is a country," says the *Imparcial*, "of bellicose self-advertisement. By moving vessels to and fro she is trying to make believe that her forces are greater than they really are. We sincerely advise these bogey men not to waste their time and money."

TULE LANDS.

The Valley Road Will Build Across Them.

There Will Be Seventeen Miles of Swamp Track to Be Built.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—From now on work will be pushed by the San Joaquin Valley Railway Company in building across the tules from Stockton toward Point Richmond. This will necessitate the construction of two miles of trestle and of eight miles of embankment across the reclaimed and seven miles of embankment across the unreclaimed lands.

The line across the marshes from Stockton will be a distance of seventeen miles and will encounter firm ground at a point about opposite Brentwood. From there preliminary lines have been run to Pacheco slough, but the road has not yet been definitely located.

The distance from the west line of the tules to Point Richmond cannot, therefore, be exactly stated. Chief Engineer Storey estimates it, however, at from sixty to seventy miles, making the length of the road from Stockton to Point Richmond a minimum of seventy-seven and a maximum of eighty-seven miles, according as the line may be located and built. It is estimated that trains will be run between the two points in two hours and a half.

BUCKSHOT ARGUMENT.

Curious Effect of the Drouth in Tulare County.

VISALIA, March 15.—Thomas E. Clark, assistant distant district attorney, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of threatening to fill William Kettner, an insurance and real estate agent, with buckshot. The trouble originated over a water ditch.

Diphtheria in Stockton.

STOCKTON, March 17.—There are two cases of diphtheria in the family of Manuel Enos, South Monroe street. The cases were reported to Health Officer Ruggles last Friday and since then the house has been under strict quarantine, and no one except the attending physician is allowed to pass in or out of the house. Two children are down with the disease, and a sign in front of the house reads, "Diphtheria here; keep out."

Dogs for the Klondyke.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—With her decks crowded with gold-seekers and a small cargo of dogs of all kinds in her hold, the steamer Walla Walla sailed this morning for Seattle. She carried over 400 passengers. About one-third of these are going direct to the Alaskan gold fields. The others are mostly persons desiring to take advantage of the low rates offered by Northern railroads to Eastern points.

THE INQUIRY IS CLOSED

No More Delays About the Maine.

The Court Has Left for Key West.

Captain Sigsbee Will Remain to Supervise the Wrecking Operations Only.

HAVANA, March 15.—The Mangrove, with the court of inquiry on board, sailed tonight for Key West. Captain Sampson, president of the board, assured the Associated Press correspondent that the decision to leave Havana was not reached until this afternoon, after a consultation of the members. It was decided that, while further testimony might be obtained here, this was not sufficiently likely to justify a longer stay. The court can return if the divers or wreckers make discoveries that add to the knowledge now gathered. The plans of the submerged wreck, in the projection of which Ensign Powellson had a large share, are very elaborate, and Captain Sampson says the testimony and records of the divers are very full.

Captain Sampson hopes the court will be allowed to resume its sittings on the battleship Iowa, now near Key West, with the New York. All the officers of the court except Judge Advocate Marix are stationed on the Iowa or New York and on the former the court could be absolutely free from interruption. The greater part of the investigation that remains will consist, unless the court returns here, of a careful study of the plans.

It is not thought that it will be necessary again to summon the survivors of the Maine, officers or men, now at Key West or scattered throughout the fleet. Captain Sampson said, however, that any such would be summoned if the revision of the testimony showed missing links in the chain that they could supply.

The court has no prophecy to make as to the further duration of its sittings or as to when or where the findings will be promulgated. Captain Sigsbee will probably remain here with Lieutenant Commander Wainwright to superintend the wrecking on behalf of the government. Chaplain Chidwick is expected to remain to care for any bodies that may be recovered.

The court called upon Consul General Lee this afternoon to bid him farewell and subsequently Captain Sigsbee said adieu to the court.

LONDON, March 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* reports an interview with Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, in the course of which the minister said:

"The exigencies of the times demand that the government pursue a policy of silence and we should not be doing our duty if we imitated the Americans in publishing informations as fast as received, only to deny it the following day."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—This was another busy day in the war and navy departments. Secretary Alger was enabled to make an allotment of funds from the appropriation of $50,000,000 which will greatly facilitate the work of the bureaus. These bureaus had not been able to conclude any contracts for the procurement of warship supplies, because no allotment had been made, but this afternoon the ordinance bureau was given $2,500,000 and business went forward with a rush. It is true that this sum is already mortgaged under provisional arrangements made during the past week, but with the assurance of more funds to come the work of the bureau is now moving rapidly.

Secretary Long was exceedingly busy today, having not only to give a good deal of time to the cabinet, to which he was obliged to return twice, but also being obliged to see a great many persons with whom the department has, or expects to have, contract relations.

Among the latter was Mr. Herreshoff, the torpedo boat builder of Bristol, R. I. He turned two of these boats over to the department a few days ago and the Secretary's purpose in consulting him was to learn how much he could hasten the work on one of the boats remaining in his hands which, in ordinary times, would require about two months to complete.

The Secretary also spent a good deal of time at intervals during the day in consulting over the long distance telephone with navy officers in New York, and it is believed much of this consultation concerned the procurement of suitable vessels from among the auxiliary navy for war purposes.

Mr. Maister of the Columbian Iron works at Baltimore has notified the department that he will be able to turn over the torpedo boat Rodgers next Saturday. The Rodgers is the boat which smashed her engines in the midst of a trial trip about six months ago. It was necessary to replace the engines, but under the hurry orders from the navy department this has been done in good time. It is expected that the boat will be taken at once from Baltimore to Norfork. The department has no disposition to waste time at this juncture in making trial trips, but, knowing the boat to be of satisfactory type, like her sister boat, the Winslow, and of good workmanship, according to the naval inspector's reports she will be accepted out of hand as were the Gwyn and Talbot last week.

The National Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $226,139,532; gold reserve, $170,332,070.

PEACHES WILL BE SCARCE

Likewise Apricots and Nectarines.

Late Varieties of Fruit May Be Fair.

The Damage by the Cold Snap General in the State—Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Dispatches from all sections of the state indicate that heavy frosts which have prevailed for the past few mornings have done damage to the more tender varieties of fruits. In many parts of the state the apricot crops will be almost a total failure. Nectarines and peaches have also suffered severely. Nearly all the fruit trees are in blossom or budding, and the cold weather came at a most inopportune time. Late varieties of fruit will make a fair crop, and prunes, one of the staple products of California, have not been injured to any appreciable extent. Early corn and potatoes have been cut down and in general the vegetable crop will be late.

The early almonds will not produce more than one-third the usual yield and white cherries have been considerably thinned, trees in many places were overloaded and damage will not be excessive. Grain is looking well in nearly all parts of the state, particularly that which was summerfallowed. More rain is needed and if it comes soon, followed by warm weather, much of the damage already done will be compensated for.

STOCKTON, March 16.—Rain is falling here tonight and the indications are that the downpour will continue throughout the night. The wind that usually brings rain came in from the southeast during the day and many old timers who have watched weather signs throughout long continued dry spells predicted that the storm would commence tonight. It was remarked by quite a number that rain always fell on St. Patrick's day and with that reminder and the signs of a condition in the air people showed encouragement. The rain seems to be general in this section and is coming at a time when it is most needed to make crops. Grain began to show the need of moisture but no immediate danger was felt.

BAKERSFIELD, March 16.—Heavy frosts for the past three mornings have apparently ruined the prospects for the apricot crop, and early peaches have suffered much. Late varieties will make a fair crop. The prune crop has not been injured much yet. Early corn and potatoes have been cut down.

EUREKA, March 16.—A heavy snow storm has been raging in the adjacent mountains for the last few days. Mail Carrier Hutchings met with an accident while en route from Bridgeville to this city, his rig running off the grade in a blinding snow storm and being buried in a snow drift. Through the instinct of his horses he found his way to the nearest settler's place where he secured a saddle horse and brought the mail through to this city. The operation of the stage line has been discontinued until next Monday.

HAYWARDS, March 16.—Two heavy frosts during the past week have undoubtedly injured the apricot crop in this valley, but to what extent cannot be learned at present.

MARTINEZ, March 16.—Contra Costa county experienced the heaviest frost of the year this morning. The loss is heavy. Fruit buds were nipped and potatoes and tomatoes killed.

ELMIRA, March 16.—A severe frost last night caused considerable damage to early fruits. Orchardists report apricots almost a total loss, but peaches and almonds were not much injured. Showers which fell today will probably lessen the damage by frost. All grain is looking well.

AUBURN, March 16.—Frosts here have done considerable damage to fruit in this section. Plums, apricots and almonds are reported badly damaged in a few places. Peaches were not hurt much, while the injury to cherries, if any, cannot be estimated for several days. Grain is looking fine, particularly summerfallow.

COLUSA, March 16.—Frosts have destroyed nearly three-quarters of the apricot crop in this section. The trees however, are very heavily set, and with no more killing frost will make from one-third to one-half of a crop. Almonds and peaches are also badly damaged. Prunes and pears have not suffered yet, but need more rain to mature what fruit is left. Orchardists pay close attention to the weather bureau reports and when frost is predicted set smudge fires. It is cloudy but there has been no rain today. The grain crop looks well but rain is needed.

RED BLUFF, March 16.—Red Bluff was visited by a light frost last night, but it did but little damage. Nearly all the fruit trees are in blossom, but the frost was so light that it will do no harm, except to the more delicate fruits, such as peaches and nectarines. The grain crop is looking well, but farmers are hoping for rain soon. Feed is bountiful upon the hills.

ANTIOCH, March 16.—Growing grain has suffered little damage from frosts for the reason that there has not been enough rain to bring it up so that it could feel the effects of the frost. The fruit crop was not badly hurt, although in some low places some of it was nipped. Last night was very cold and ice formed in places. A good rain is badly needed.

CHICO, March 16.—The cloudiness which prevailed here last night undoubtedly saved this section from a severe frost. The frost of the previous night did considerable damage to the apricot crop, but up to the present time it is not believed that other fruits have been damaged to any extent. This morning a heavy snow visited the mountains north and east of this place, falling very low in the foothills. Rain began falling here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Fruit growers are fearful lest the weather should clear during the night, which would surely precipitate a disastrous freeze. A report from Vina says that the apricot and almond crops have been greatly damaged.

PROCTOR ON CUBA LIBRE

Tells the Senate What He Saw.

Terrible Scenes of Human Suffering.

The Half Has Not Been Told by Writers—The Spanish Army Described.

WASHINGTON, March 17. — Senator Proctor of Vermont, who returned last Sunday from an extended trip to and through the island of Cuba, this afternoon made a statement to the senate of his observations on the island.

From many points of view the statement was remarkable. Every element of sensationalism had been studiously eliminated from it and, except so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to arouse the public mind already keenly alive to the condition of affairs on the island.

Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterances of the Senator aroused a breathless interest. Every person within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observations into careful terms lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional.

One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye of Maine a few minutes after its delivery.

"It is," said he, "just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it."

That was the impression the statement made upon the senate.

The scene in the senate just preceding and during the delivery of the speech of Senator Proctor was almost dramatic in the intensity of its interest. The occasion of the address arose very unexpectedly. The national quarantine bill was under discussion, and Senator Mallory of Florida had been recognized for a speech in opposition to the pending measure. Mr. Frye entered the chamber and interrupting, Mr. Mallory, requested him to yield to Mr. Proctor, who desired to make a statement concerning his observations in Cuba, of interest to the senate and to the country.

Instantly there was a commotion on the floor and in the galleries. It had been anticipated that Mr. Proctor would soon make a statement concerning his observations, but it was not supposed that he would make it on the floor of the senate. A call of the senate was demanded by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire and in a few minutes every senator in the capitol was in his seat and, the word having been passed through the corridors, people flocked into the galleries until they were packed.

PROCTOR ON CUBA.

Senator Proctor was accorded the closest attention throughout his speech. He confined himself to his manuscript and at the conclusion, while there was no demonstration, he was cordially congratulated by many of his colleagues.

Mr. Proctor read his speech from manuscript, speaking rapidly, but clearly. He said:

"More importance seems to be attached by others to my recent visit to Cuba than I have given it. It has been suggested that I make a public statement of what I saw and how the situation impressed me. This I do on account of public interest in all that concerns Cuba and to correct any inaccuracies that have not unnaturally appeared in some of the reported interviews with me.

"My trip was entirely unofficial and of my own motion; not suggested by any one. The only mention I made of it to the President was to say to him that I contemplated such a trip and to ask him if there was any objection to it, to which he replied that he could see none. No one but myself, therefore, is responsible for anything in this statement. Judge Day gave me a brief note of introduction from business friends from the north to bankers and other business men at Havana and they in turn gave me letters to their correspondents in other cities. These letters to business men were usually useful, as the principal purpose of my visit was to ascertain the views of practical men of affairs upon the situation.

GENERAL LEE.

"Of General Lee I need say little. His valuable services to his country in his trying position are too well known to all of his countrymen to require mention. Besides his ability, high character and courage, he possesses the important requisites of unfailing tact and courtesy, and withal his military education and training and his soldierly qualities are invaluable adjuncts in the equipment of our representative in a country so completely under military rule as Cuba.

General Lee kindly invited us to sit at his table at the hotel during our stay in Havana and this opportunity for frequent informal talks with him was of great help to me. In addition to the information he voluntarily gave me it furnished a convenient opportunity to ask him the many questions that suggested themselves in explanation of things seen and heard on our trips through the country. I also met and spent considerable time with Consul Brice at Matanzas and with Captain Barker, a staunch ex-Confederate soldier, at Sagua la Grande, a friend of the senator from Mississippi (Walthall). None of our representatives whom I met in Cuba are of my political faith, but there is a broader faith not bounded by party lines. They are all three true Americans and have done excellent service.

THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

"It has been stated that I said there was no doubt the Maine was blown up from the outside. This is a mistake. I may have said that such was the general impression among Americans in Havana. In fact I have no opinion about it myself, and carefully avoided forming one. I gave no attention to these outside surmises. I met the members of the court on their boat, but would as soon suppose the supreme court in regard to a pending case as that board. They are able and trustworthy within the lines of their duty as any court in the land, and their report, when made, will carry conviction to all the people that the exact truth has been stated, just as far as it is possible to ascertain it. And until then surmise and conjecture are idle and unprofitable. Let us calmly wait for the report."

After giving an account of the Spanish military operations General Proctor drew a terrible picture of the reconcentrados, or prisoners, driven by Weyler's order into the big towns. General Proctor said:

CUBAN HORRORS.

"Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet published by the *Abolition Herald*, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,000,000, 200,000 had died within the Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food. My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city mayors, or relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated. What I saw I cannot tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized."

THE SPANISH ARMY.

"It is said there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty, out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, been sent home sick or are in the hospitals, and some have been killed, notwithstanding the official reports. They are conscripts, many of them very young and generally small men. One hundred and thirty pounds is a fair average. They are quiet and obedient, and if well drilled and led, I believe would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men. Much more would depend on the leadership than with us. The officer must lead well, and be one in whom they have confidence and this applies to both sides alike. As I saw no drills or regulation formation, I inquired about them of many people and was informed that they had never seen a drill. I saw perhaps 10,000 Spanish troops, but not a piece of artillery nor a tent. They live in barracks and are seldom out for more than a day, returning to town at night.

"They have little or no equipment for supply trains or for a field campaign, such as we have. Their cavalry horses are scrubby, little native ponies, weighing not over 800 pounds, tough and hardy, but for the most part in wretched condition, reminding one of the mounts of 'Don Quixote and his squire.' Some officers, however, have good horses, mostly American, I think. On both sides cavalry is considered the favorite and the dangerous fighting arm.

"The tactics of the Spanish as described to me by an eye witness and participant in some of their battles, is for the infantry, when threatened by insurgent cavalry, to form a hollow square and fire away ad libitum, and without ceasing, until time comes to march back to town. It does not seem to have entered the minds of either side that a good infantry force can take care of itself and repulse everywhere an equal number of cavalry, and there are everywhere positions where cavalry would be at a disadvantage.

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN.

To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler, nor the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as both of these incidents are, but the spectacle of a million and a half of people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. Whether our action ought not to be influenced by any one of all these things, and if so, how far, is another question. I am not in favor of annexation, not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not a wise policy to take any people of foreign tongue and training, and without any strong guiding American element.

The fear that if free, the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self government are far from unfavorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, white and black, the wonderful prosperity that would come surely with peace and good home rule, the large influx of Americans and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions. But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required, may safely be left to an American president and the American people."

Throughout the delivery of the address there was not an interruption.

Mr. Proctor left the senate chamber soon after he had finished his address but not before he had been heartily congratulated by many of his colleagues.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No political questions were discussed in the house today. The whole session was devoted strictly to the postoffice appropriation bill, which was taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule. The questions which consumed the major portion of the time related to the allowance for clerk hire at postoffices and rural free delivery.

Mr. Sperry, Republican of Connecticut, offered an amendment to increase the allowance for clerk hire from $11,000,000 to $11,300,000.

The vote was a tie, 85 to 85, and Mr. Hill, Republican of Iowa, who was in the chair, defeated it by casting his vote in the negative.

Another amendment to increase the clerk hire allowance $200,000 was immediately offered, and in the course of the debate members representing rural districts seemed inclined to array themselves against those from the great cities on the ground that the appropriation for clerk hire was absorbed by the big offices.

Mr. Hepburn, Republican of Iowa, gave notice that he should offer an amendment to allow the Postmaster General, in his discretion, to use half a million of the appropriation in third and fourth-class offices.

The amendment was strongly antagonized by the appropriations committee. It was defeated, 44 to 69.

Mr. Hepburn then offered the amendment, of which he had given notice, and it was adopted without a division.

Mr. Babcock, Republican of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the provision limiting the use of $150,000 appropriated for railroad free delivery to the payment of carriers and horse hire allowance.

Mr. Loud and others who opposed the motion, said the limitation had been placed on the appropriation to prevent the use of this experimental fund for any except the actual work of delivering the mails in the country. Mr. Loud said not one of these appropriations should be used to pay political debts with. Every dollar should go for rural delivery, which had now passed the experimental stage. Rural free delivery was an unqualified success. Mr. Babcock's motion was defeated.

Mr. Stocks, Democrat of South Carolina, moved to increase the appropriation for free delivery from $150,000 to $300,000. After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted by a vote of 109 to 37.

At 5.10 p. m. the house adjourned.

UP THEY GO.

Freight Rates via Panama Advanced 50 Per Cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Panama railroad, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has issued a new freight tariff which contains some startling advances in eastbound commodity rates. The new rate schedule, which has just been put into effect, affects every important item of merchandise that helps to form the bulk of the east-bound tonnage out of California by rail or water.

The average advance is 50 per cent, while in one instance, that of peas, the rate is advanced 100 per cent. The new tariff contains but one reduction and on four commodities the rates remain undisturbed.

The reason for the advance has not been explained, but it is accepted as probable by local shippers that the new tariff is the result of an understanding between the water carriers and the rail lines.

GIVEN THE SLIP.

Canadian Authorities May Yet Seize the Corona.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 17.—The tug Lorne which arrived here this morning says the wrecked steamer Corona, which was ordered to come to Victoria and report and which he was towing here gave him the slip this morning and proceeded to Port Townsend. They were met by the United States steamship Perry last night and some communication passed between the Corona and the revenue cutter Perry, afterwards returning to the sound. After the Corona left the Lorne she was picked up by the tug Pioneer. The Corona was in neutral waters when she left the Lorne. Serious complications may result from the interference of the Perry which it is said received her orders from the United States treasury department to tell Captain Goodall that he need not call at Victoria.

The Hoff Murder Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—In the Hoff murder trial today Mrs. Blanchard, lessee of the house in which the crime was committed, testified to the effect that the coatpinpin with which Mrs. Mary Cline was killed was found by her in a front room concealed behind a door. She was positive it could not have been there the day before the tragedy. A number of other witnesses testified along the same lines as at the Coroner's inquest and the preliminary examination. Several had seen Hoff in the house a few minutes previous to the murder. The hearing of the contempt proceedings against Attorneys Haymond and McIntosh was concluded today, but Judge Cook's decision was reserved.

Crop Prospects in San Joaquin.

STOCKTON, March 17.—Special telephone messages from all over the San Joaquin county and from points in Merced, Stanislaus and Sacramento counties, indicate that the rain of last night has been pretty general throughout the San Joaquin valley. From nearly every point the report comes that the rain has been a great blessing, but showers occasionally will be needed to insure first class grain crops. The outlook on the whole, however, is good, and farmers are jubilant over the prospects. It is conceded that the usual showers which come in April and the fore part of May will keep the soil sufficiently irrigated to assure the largest grain crop for some years in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and the northern part of Merced counties.

A Postoffice Looted and Burned.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Postoffice Inspector Dice today received details of the robbery of the postoffice at Boonesboro, last night by burglars, who blew the safe open, took several hundred dollars in stamps and money and then set fire to the building. The postmaster was nearly burned to death.

Every Package

of *Schilling's Best* tea is a sample.

Your money back if you don't like it.

503

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.
947 and 949 J street.

Largest Circulation, - The Most News.

Drouth and frost are two hard elements for California farmers to contend with, but doubtless the outcome of the present unpropitious season will not be so bad as some people are now inclined to predict. Notwithstanding discouraging circumstances we may have a pretty fair season yet.

That wavering and uncertain boundary line between Alaska and the northwest territory was evidently run by a party of surveyors who were so well fortified against the horrors of an Arctic climate that they were not quite sure whether they were sent out to establish a toboggan route to the north pole or merely to establish friendly relations between this country and the Esquimau.

It is reported that the operation of the big beet sugar factory at Salinas will be postponed a year on account of the failure of the crops, caused by the drought. It may be pertinent at this time to suggest to the promotors of the sugar industry in California that plants located in the irrigated sections of the San Joaquin will suffer no such serious reverses on account of scant rainfall.

The proposed duel between Senator Bill Mason of Illinois and the fighting editor of the Spanish paper, *El Correo*, must be pulled off at all hazards, war or no war. Swords or meat axes must not be used, however. Plain jawbone is the correct armament in this case. The Spanish editor evidently has the only mouth on earth that can, so to speak, hold a candle to the one with which Senator Bill devastates whole assemblages of statesmen upon the least provocation. Let Senator Allen and Congressman Champ Clark act as bottle holders for the Senator and the destruction of the overheated Spanish quilldriver will be swift and certain.

TULARE'S GOOD TIMBER.

The Republican is pleased to see the opinion strongly expressed in the Kern County *Echo* and other papers in this part of the San Joaquin valley that A. J. Pillsbury of the Tulare *Register* would make a desirable representative of this district in congress. The Republican was the first paper in the district to suggest the name of Mr. Pillsbury and it is gratifying to know that its views in that regard are generally shared by the Republican newspapers of the valley.

A. J. Pillsbury is well qualified to perform the duties of a congressman in a manner that will reflect credit upon himself and the district. He has given much time to the study of public affairs and has firm convictions on all the question of the day. He is a staunch protectionist, an international bimetallist and strong opponent of the 16 to 1 proposition by this country alone, and an advocate of the vigorous control of public corporations by the government. Whatever Mr. Pillsbury believes in he fights for with a vigor that wins success, and if he is sent to congress he will be heard from to the advantage of the district.

The Republican nominee should come from the San Joaquin valley this year, and no mistake will be made if Mr. Pillsbury is chosen to make the race.

AS TO PRIVATEERING.

The San Francisco *Call* appears to be very much excited over the report that in the event of war with us Spain would grant letters of marque and reprisal to such of her adventurous subjects as desired them and with her privateers sweep our merchant ships from the seas. Our metropolitan contemporary refers to privateering as "licensed piracy," and gives one the impression of trembling in its boots.

We doubt whether it would be necessary for the United States to resort to privateering, but if this government deemed it necessary to issue letters of marque it is amply authorized to do so by clause 11, section 8, article 1, of the Federal Constitution, which empowers congress "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water." Most civilized nations now look askance at privateering, and nearly all of them by the Declaration of Paris, in 1856, agreed to refrain from issuing letters of marque. The only countries that refused to become signatories were the United States, Spain, Mexico and Uruguay. This government expressed its willingness to sign on condition that all private property at sea, not contraband, should be exempt from capture, but the other powers would not accept this amendment.

During the civil war Congress authorized the issue of letters of marque by the President, and the Confederacy offered letters to persons of all countries, but it seems that neither government actually issued any. In contrast with this abstinence, and to illustrate the flimsiness of international compacts when it is to the interest of a signatory to disregard them, may be mentioned the action of Prussia during the Franco-Prussian war. Though Prussia had announced her adherence to article I of the Declaration of Paris, it got around it by organizing a "volunteer fleet," which was really euphemism for a fleet of privateers. We cannot enter into a description of privateering here, nor expatiate upon its advantages and disadvantages; but may say that while privateers form a valuable auxiliary force to a small or moderate sized navy, they often prove troublesome to the government whose flag they carry because of the carelessness of their commanders as to the rights of neutrals.

If Spain were to resort to privateering it could inflict but little loss upon our foreign commerce, for much the greater part of that is carried in foreign bottoms. A comparison between our shipping and Spain's will be interesting at this time. We have no figures regarding Spain's shipping later than 1895, but these will serve our purpose amply, for there has undoubtedly been very little, if any, improvement in its merchant marine since then. The figures for this country are those of 1897.

In 1895, then, the merchant marine of Spain contained 427 steamers of 313,178 tons, and 1047 sailing vessels of 172,729 tons; total, 1468 vessels of 485,907 tons.

The United States vessels engaged in foreign trade in 1897 were: Two hundred and thirty-seven steamers of 253,816 tons, 928 sailing vessels of 535,403 tons and 11 barges of 3651 tons; total, 1176 vessels of 792,870 tons.

In 1895 there entered at the ports of Spain 20,258 vessels of 13,193,629 tons, of which 11,551, having a tonnage of 6,227,314, carried the Spanish flag. There were cleared 16,097 vessels of 12,585,818 tons, of which 8201, of 5,831,026 tons, carried the Spanish flag.

In the same year there entered at United States ports 10,766 vessels engaged in the foreign trade and flying the American flag, with a tonnage of 4,472,850, and there cleared from our ports 10,769 vessels of 4,504,227 tons. But while the foreign trade conducted in United States vessels is only about 12 per cent of our total foreign trade, we have a very large coastwise trade. Our coasting vessels, however, would not fall an easy prey to Spain's privateers. The comparison shows that on the whole the United States would not have much more to fear than Spain should a resort be made by both parties to "licensed piracy."

"LET THEM HOWL."

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is evidently determined to make hay while the sun shines. It will not much longer possess a monopoly of transcontinental transportation so far as California is concerned, but as long as it holds this advantageous position it is its purpose to make the most of it. It would strike some people that the Southern Pacific should, in view of the approaching termination of its reign, assume a conciliatory attitude towards those who are now compelled to patronize it, and recede somewhat from its moss-grown doctrine of charging all that the traffic will bear. Instead it seems determined to take the opposite course. Two instances of recent occurrence confirm this view.

The transcontinental lines recently began a passenger rate war in competition for the patronage of the thousands of idiots on the way to the Klondyke. Expecting that they would get the greater share of the trade of these people, the San Francisco merchants laid in large stocks of such supplies as are required by prospectors and waited for the rush. They are still waiting, for the Southern Pacific refuses to meet the rates of the other transcontinental lines, and all the Alaskan travel and trade is going to Portland and Seattle. The merchants naturally "raised a howl," as it is expressively termed, and it was wafted to the ears of Vice President Stubbs by the dust and handbill-laden breeze that sweeps down Market street. That high dignitary of the Southern Pacific merely leaned back further in his comfortable office chair and said, disdainfully, "Let them howl!"

At the last meeting of the State Fruit Growers' Association a committee was appointed to ask the Southern Pacific for a reduction of freight rates on green and dried fruits. The committee waited on the exalted Mr. Stubbs a few days ago and presented their request. He did not say this time, "Let them (the fruit growers) howl," but what he did say amounted to that. He was "most emphatic" as to raisins, and "read the members of the committee a lecture which they will remember for some time" and nobody seems to have had the courage to reply. He said that the raisin men cut one another's throats; that instead of co-operating to control the market they pulled in all directions and killed their market. He added that even if raisins were carried free the growers would not be better off.

Now it is undoubtedly true that the raisin growers have been injured by lack of organization, and we all know it down here; but it is the very quintessence of gall for Mr. Stubbs to give this as a reason for his company's refusal to reduce the freight rates on this product. It is absurd to assert that the growers would not be benefited if their raisins were carried free, and if he disagrees with the Republican in this we invite him to make the experiment. However, Mr. Stubbs was merely talking through his tile. The growers are not beggars or deadheads. They will pay fair rates willingly, but they protest against the oppressive charges now in force. Under the present rates it is impossible to make a decent profit on shipments of any but the choicest grades of raisins and the proportion of these grades as compared with the cheaper is small. Even with a price of 3½ cents it is the railroad company that absorbs the lion's share of the profit, and what the growers clamor for is a fair division.

But it seems that they are not to be accorded fair treatment. They must continue to rest under the burden of excessive freight charges—the heaviest that they have to carry. They may "howl" all they want, but the Southern Pacific's only answer will be the same it made to the San Francisco merchants—"Let them howl!"

A person must be either an ignoramus or something worse to say that General Lee "was much disgusted with McKinley's betrayal of the Cuban patriots, but has remained at his post from a sense of duty." Of course it is the unprincipled *Expositor* that perpetrated this, and we challenge it to prove its statement. McKinley's course with regard to Cuban affairs has met with the indorsement of intelligent and patriotic Americans and we are confident that he will continue to merit the commendation of his fellow citizens. As to General Lee, there is no indication that there has ever been any difference between him and the President in regard to the policy to be pursued in Cuba. While it would not have been a very difficult matter to find a man who would have ably represented this country at Havana, President McKinley, taking all the circumstances into consideration, wisely concluded that it would be better to keep the General in Cuba, for he possessed advantages that a new man, however able, must lack. The Republican has gladly acknowledged Lee's ability whenever the occasion therefor arose, but it believes that the wisdom of the President in keeping him at his difficult post also deserves recognition. This has been readily accorded by that part of the Democratic press that is fair and whose sense of justice can at times rise above partisanship, but the *Expositor* is not a paper of that kind. It is politically yellow and entirely shameless.

Rev. Sam Jones was a candidate for Governor of Georgia for a week, and and then just quit. In the whole time he did not find an opportunity to take up a collection, and became discouraged.

On Thursday the Majestic sailed from Liverpool with $2,582,500 in gold for the United States. With the Mexican financial system in operation in this country, the gold movement would be the other way.

Bakersfield will also have an ice factory if consumers will agree to take a sufficient amount of the product. At a rate of ½ cent a pound a contract ought to be made to put the town in cold storage for six months out of the year.

Possibly that investigation commission is acting with deliberation in order to give us time in which to rake the bird's nests out of our cannons and put a razor edge on our meat axes. It is not always good policy to be in a devil of a hurry.

A cablegram from Buda-Pesth states that in a duel Deputy Ivank shot Private Councilor Szalavaczy in the knee. Well, if we had a shot at a man with a name like that we'd—but what's the use of talking. We never have a gun when things like that come along.

An article in the *Examiner* announcing that Kuhne Beveridge, the stone cutter, is going to marry young Jim Blaine, winds up as follows: "Wl w b bm ben bm bmbmbmbmbmh!" We seriously recommend that Miss Beveridge heed the warning of the *Examiner's* Mergenthaler.

"Chuck" Fiant is an independent candidate for Town Marshal of Hanford. The name deserves enrollment among the New York *Sun's* immortals, Potsdam Sams and Pod Dismukes, and its proud possessor is certainly destined to wear nothing less ennobling than a Town Marshal's badge.

SOME COMMISSION PRICES.

Domestic raisins that have, with true California liberality, been donated to Eastern commission jobbers, are still being heard from. A lot of about 1500 boxes were sold at auction in Philadelphia on the 30th inst., where they brought from 3 to 3⅞ cents per pound for 4-crown, from 3 to 3⅓ for 3-crown and from 2½ to 2⅞ for 2-crown. These are prices that will give the grower a fraction over 1 cent a pound in the sweat-box, and their significance ought to be apparent to any man with sense enough even to pull chestnuts out of the fire for a hungry monkey.

The meaning of such sales by commission dealers, unless the whole commission system is killed so dead that resurrection is impossible, is that there will be no more cash buyers in the field and the entire business will have to go back into the slaughter pen. That is inevitable. Men cannot pay any sort of decent cash prices for a product that is subject to that kind of treatment. The people who are responsible for the revival of this damnable system have been sowing dragon's teeth, and if the crop is permitted to mature it will not only devour them, but all who are so unfortunate as to be associated with such an aggregation of incompetents.

It is true enough that those who consign their raisins, whether they be packers or growers, do not deserve to get anything for them, but the regrettable feature of it is that in their downfall they drag with them those who have had the sense and courage to stand out against the system that has brought disaster whenever it has been touched.

The fact that the house naval committee has voted to authorize the building of three new battleships seems to us to possess some significance. We do not believe that the committee would have voted new battleships if it had not had information regarding the cause of the Maine explosion, and as it is not likely that the members of the committee would have favored the construction of more vessels of this kind if the disaster had been the result of an accident, it impresses one very much as if they had definite information that the explosion was from the outside and therefore caused by design. The delay of the naval board of inquiry in making its report we believe to be part of the administration's program, the object being to gain time in which to put the country in a defensive condition. Though the conditions seem to have improved somewhat, there are circumstances that have a very ominous appearance, and it would not be surprising if the gentlemen who have been clamoring for war were soon given an opportunity to prove their patriotism by deeds as well as by words.

TIMES ARE BETTER.

The following statement regarding the industrial and business conditions now prevailing in this country are not the utterances of some optimistic Republican organ, but are from the editorial columns of the Nashville *American*, the leading Democratic newspaper of Tennessee:

The country is in a better fix financially now than it has been in a number of years. Business has everywhere improved, industries are generally active and gold continues to come to us in large quantities from Europe. It would be a pity to spoil this happy condition with a foreign war.

How does this sound when compared with the pessimistic clap-trap of the small-bore calamity shriekers that afflict this portion of the moral heritage with their billious vaporings?

The end of Indian Dick, the Terror of the Foothills, was inglorious, as the end of bad men generally is. The outlaw business does not pay. If you doubt this, young man, you who have founded your ideals on the heroes of yellow literature, recall the career of Chris Evans and the Sontags, and of this dusky son of the foothills who was shot down like a wild beast while running to cover. These are the heroes of the yellow stories as they are found in real life. To be shot down like a dog, the hangman's noose or a cell in the penitentiary is the end of them all.

In the death of General William S. Rosecrans there passed from the stage of action one who had done his country able service, not as a great general or military genius, but as a brave soldier and a loyal, faithful American citizen. General Rosecrans passed away full of years and honors, respected by all his fellow countrymen and beloved by those who knew him intimately.

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE?

All the Southern Pacific organs, most of them Republican, are sounding the praises of H. M. La Rue as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. They are all inspired from the same source, W. H. Mills, the press censor of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and who La Rue says is his closest personal friend. No Republican newspaper, like the Republican or Tulare *Register*, lauds a Democratic candidate with any good intentions toward the Democratic party. No Democrat will be deceived by such methods. The Democratic party will not this year nominate any man who is very close to Mr. Mills, or the railroad generally, our friend Montgomery of Antioch and Martinez notwithstanding.—*The Expositor.*

The Republican speaks only for itself when it states that it has had something to say in defense of Mr. La Rue for the sole reason that it believed that an honorable and worthy man was being deliberately slandered by the *Expositor.* We do not believe that gentleman to be a friend of the Southern Pacific Company, but on the contrary we believe the statements made to bolster up that idea are barefaced falsehoods. It matters not what a man's politics may be, if he has an honorable record it is the duty of honest men and honest newspapers to resent attacks made upon it by irresponsible newspapers and politicians.

When Mr. LaRue was in Fresno recently he stated to a representative of this paper that while he would not condescend to make a public denial of the statements by the *Expositor* regarding himself, the truth was that publications made by that paper relative to his being upon confidential terms with W. H. Mills and being a frequent visitor at the Southern Pacific headquarters, known as the "yellow building," were malicious falsehoods. He said that he has no such relations with W. H. Mills, and has never been inside the so-called "yellow building." Knowing something of Mr. LaRue's reputation, and knowing the *Expositor* well, the Republican believes that he is stating the truth in regard to these matters, and that the charges made against him by Mr. Butler's paper are absolutely without foundation in fact.

The Republican does not know what the motives may be that impels a so-called Democratic newspaper to make an untruthful attack upon so prominent a Democrat and worthy citizen as Mr. La Rue, but the supposition is a natural one that the motive is as unworthy as the attack itself. It is certainly a significant fact that no Democratic paper in the state has given any attention to the *Expositor's* slanders of Mr. La Rue except to discredit and denounce them.

The San Francisco *Examiner* criticizes the senate for its attempt to do away with the system of appointing army officers as Indian agents. This excellent law was introduced by Representative Bowers and has been in operation some six years. It has benefited both the Indians and the public service, there having been an absence of the scandals that used to disgrace the Indian department when civilians acted as agents. In view of the fact that the new system has worked in a most satisfactory manner, the present attacks upon it must be prompted by men who hunger for office, and it is to be hoped that they will fail utterly in attaining their object. The Republican agrees with the *Examiner* in the statement that the interests of the Indians and of the nation are best served by keeping the agencies in the charge of the men who have the executive ability and the standard of honor that are cultivated in the army of the United States.

The Republican speaks of "an administration that will protect American citizens in Cuba," That is a joke. About all the "Americans in Cuba" have fled the country long ago to save their lives, many of them on the suggestion of United States officials. Bah! This administration cannot even protect its great warships in Cuba, not to say anything of its citizens.—*Expositor.*

Bah! Why bah? Why not bee-haw? You're not a sheep, but a quadruped of different plumage. A primary grade pupil would know better than to make the Maine disaster the basis of a charge that this administration cannot even protect its great warships in Cuba. Does the *Expositor* want the administration to send our warship to Cuba packed in cotton batting and labled "handle with care?" But what difference does it make what the *Expositor* wants.

A news item from Sacramento says that the political soothsayers of that locality hold the opinion that Governor Budd's aspirations, instead of settling on the United States senatorship, have reacted therefrom toward the Gubernatorial chair, and despite his assurances to the contrary that Governor Jim is really laying the wires for renomination. It is altogether possible. The Stockton statesman appears to take a great deal of pleasure in doing the thing he is not expected to do.

Editor Pillsbury of the Tulare *Register* and Editor Francis of the Stockton *Mail*, are engaged in a voluminous debate on questions concerning the crucifixion of the Savior. We submit that these gentlemen, one a rabid Republican and the other a hardened Democrat, are displaying nerve in tackling this subject.—*Merced Sun.*

It would, indeed, be more in keeping with the eternal fitness of things if the subject were taken up by the gentle Populists, who know how it is themselves to be betrayed into the hands of the enemy.

The American wheat farmer is going to have another good year, from all indications. Australia will probably be a big buyer, for it is reported that the crops there have been completely withered by the hot spell that has prevailed. Bad reports have also come from Russia. The short crop in California is the more regretted on account of the certainty of good prices.

Dr. Mary Walker has been refused membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution because she "has repudiated the recognized apparel of woman." The Doctor has plainly shown that she is no lady in regard to dress, but she can take consolation for the affront put upon her by the Daughters of the Revolution in contemplation of the fact that she is carrying on a little revolution of her own.

W. J. Bryan is now making his voice heard for the "money of the constitution" in the sunny South, and is getting what he calls for at the rate of about $1500 a night. Every dollar of it is good money, too.

A FEW FACTS.

The Tulare *Register* men[illegible] few of the evidences of better time[illegible] not be overlooked by the people wh[illegible] very much inclined to forget about conditions that existed a couple of years ago. The *Register* says:

"Here are a few prosperity facts for you. Wool in the Tulare market is worth 12½ to 13½ cents per pound. Two years ago men would not shear the sheep and take the wool for pay.

"The bank exchanges in thirteen cities outside New York city for the last week in February were 10.6 per cent in excess of those in the corresponding week of 1892, the most prosperous year in recent times, and 32.5 per cent in excess of those of the same week in last year.

"There were but 183 business failures during the last week in February of this year as against 50 per cent more for the same week last year and as against 259 as an average for the concluding week in February for five years past.

"On March 7, 1898 there were 55,000 boxes of oranges afloat from foreign countries bound for this country. On the 7th of March this year there are 6000 boxes afloat. The home market is pretty well limited to the home orange now, thanks to the Dingley bill.

"The Pennsylvania Steel Company reports 4419 men employed at full time this year, as against 3742 employed three days in the week last year.

"More than 250 great manufacturing establishments are now at work in the United States that were silent as the grave twelve months ago.

"The great mortgage ridden states of the west have mostly paid off their mortgages and are again even with the world if not ahead of it."

John Wanamaker has announced himself a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the chances are that he will write "Gov." in front of his name alter the contest is over. Mr. Wanamaker's fame is not altogether due to his justly celebrated "pants." He made the best Postmaster-General the country has ever had, and believes that the highroad to business success is found in the advertising columns of the daily newspapers. John Wanamaker would give the Keystone state a clean-cut, business administration, and would see to it that the fact was properly advertised to the world.

When such dyed-in-the-wool leaders of the Democracy in the West as Mills of Texas sound the warning that the party is going too far in its blind adherence to 16 to 1, regardless of changed conditions and of consequences, it is certainly time for the lesser leaders and the rank and file to take that "second sober thought" that is so vitally important to people who have been led into a course of action during a period when prejudice and excitement swayed better judgment. Mr. Mills says flatly that he cannot go with his party any farther on the dangerous road it has chosen to travel.

The Tulare Valley *Citizen* takes a practical view of the situation from a Populist standpoint when it says: "Fusion was a failure in 96, when it had not been fully proven that Democratic pretensions of reform were made solely for the purpose of fooling the people. With the record made by the Democratic party since that campaign and the opposition to fusion among the rank and file of Populists who supported it in the last campaign, there is less hope for fusion than ever before."

The Oakland *Tribune* says that the appointment of ex-Congressman Bowers as Collector of Port clears the way for the nomination of A. J. Pillsbury of Tulare for congress. It certainly simplifies the situation and improves the chances of the valley to secure the candidate, for which honor Mr. Pillsbury stands clearly in the lead.

The Pasadena *Star* says that "we are a united people." Mighty glad to hear it too. When the *Star* referred to its esteemed contemporary the other day as a demented vobolopus we began to be afraid that the union might be dissolved. There is something about the climate of Pasadena that makes peace just as inevitable as taxes.

Senor Don Louis Polo y Bernabe is not the leading character in a comic opera, as might be inferred from the name, but is the new Minister from Spain, who presented his card at the White House yesterday. The Bernabe person is liable to have quite a serious part to play.

The Visalia *Times* says that the Republican was unfair in referring to the Chase-Daniels theatrical company as "barnstormers." That being the case explanation and apology is in order. We really didn't know there was anything else to storm in Visalia.

From the beginning down to the present time the record of Spanish domain on the Western continent is written in letters of blood. It is well that "finis" is soon to be written upon the last page of that history of treachery and worse than savage cruelty.

RANDOM REMARKS.

Sharkey may have been a good sailor and might make a good bouncer of a Barbary Coast dive, but no training will ever convert him into a prize-fighter.

Champ Clark says that the country editor manufactures statesmen out of raw, sometimes very raw, material. Champ ought to know, for that's the kind of dough he's made of.

The Oakland fire commissioners have passed a resolution ordering the chief and the assistant chief of the Oakland fire department not to patronize saloons. The commissioners are evidently standing in with the drug stores.

An exchange says that an attempt to organize a liars' club in Oroville the other day failed for lack of eligibles. It failed, more probably, for lack of self-assertiveness. All of us possess talents that we prefer not to thrust upon public notice.

It is said to be the "correct thing" for those who belong to the upper crust to adorn their finger nails with "episodal scenes from their lives." Some of these "episodal scenes" will have to be painted in carmine if the fitness of things is to be observed.

It is reported that Arando, the fellow who assassinated President Juan Borda of Uruguay, is being made much of by some of the women of Montevideo, who bring him flowers and delicacies. There is some satisfaction in knowing that America hasn't a corner on women of this kind.

Monterey has a statesman whose name deserves to be placed alongside of Pod Dismukes', Lem Quigg's and others on the New York *Sun's* list of immortals. His name is Botsch and he is seeking to be re-elected City Trustee of Monterey. Botsch evidently did not live up to his name during his first term, for the papers speak well of him.

A contributor to the *Watchman* seems to be under the impression that the Huns were Germans and that it was they, under Hermann, who defeated Varus in the Teutoberg forest. The Huns did not appear in Western Europe until long after the Germans destroyed the legions of Varus, and though there is considerable doubt as to their origin it is well established that they were not of Teutonic strain.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, has the true idea of how to encourage the art dramatic. She offers $100,000 to the person who will write a play the equal of "La Tosca" or "Fedora" in dramatic strength, construction and merit, and who will guarantee that it will draw the same money from the theater-going public that these plays have. It may also be stated that Fanny knows how to advertise herself and get a play or two for nothing.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have refused Dr. Mary Walker's application for membership because she wears pants, which causes the *Expositor* to remark that Mary will have at least one sympathizer in the outrage which the Daughters have imposed on the progressive American woman—that is, Babe Bean, the talented special writer of the Stockton *Mail*. I don't know about that. It is to be doubted whether Babe ever saw Dr. Mary. Her pants are not the worst part of the Doctor by any means.

A member of "God's Regular Army" is charged with rape; a member of the "Army of Jesus Christ" committed burglary in San Francisco the other day; a leader of the "Gospel Army" rushes the growler, and rascals as bad as or worse than these are to be found in the "Army of Heaven" and other gangs of freebooters that assume a religious name as a cloak under which to bunko the public. It is a tribute to the generosity of the people that these rascals are enabled to keep body and soul together and even grow fat, but it is a foolish generosity and should be discontinued at once. To give alms to these mendicants is to encourage as arrant a crew of disreputables as can be found outside of jail. These verminous varlets are becoming too numerous. Starve them out.

Editor Lumley of the Porterville *Enterprise* talks right out in meeting even if he is a candidate for sheriff of Tulare county. The current number of his journal contains a forcible editorial under the heading "About Your Slops." Here is how he starts out:

"Do you housekeepers keep a slop-bucket? If you don't you should, because it is a beastly habit some of you have in throwing your garbage or slop promiscuously into your back yards, over your neighbor's fence, or out of the window, all this to the danger of anybody who may be standing in the back yard the other side of the fence or under the window."

It is evident that one of Porterville's fair dames must have bespattered the elegant Lumley with a day's accumulation of household flotsam, and no one will blame the editor for threatening to sick the health officer on the careless housekeepers, though he himself, for a time, must have been a fitting subject for that official's tender ministrations. The Porterville housewives should be more careful, at least when Editor Lumley is about.

Here are some questions on etiquette and kindred subjects that should have been answered long ago:

"Jim B." wants to know whether it is proper to keep the spoon in the cup while drinking coffee. Of course it is, you heathen. The proper caper is to fill your cup as full of hardware as you can without making the coffee run over. It requires more skill to drink coffee so handicapped, but if you're expert you're bound to attract a lot of admiring attention.

"Albert J." writes: Is it necessary to "tip" the head waiter? No; tip the waiters, but foottip the head waiter.

"Jane" asks: How soon should I return a call? If it's a poor relation, not so soon; if a member of the 400, very soon if not sooner.

"Dolly," is anxious to know what a woman with a long neck should wear. Now that's enough to make the best natured fellow sarcastic. Wear a hat box around your neck, Dolly, and as for the rest of your attire you'd better follow the fashions of the civilized community in which you live. Don't go around in a savage state or in a Mother Hubbard.

"Front Street" wants to know how low he should "duck his nut" to a lady. Ah g'wan! If I didn't think you'd jolt them off I'd tell you to bow till your noddle struck the sidewalk. Don't use slang to me; I hate it.

"Mrs. E. J. W." asks what I think of the finger bowl. This is no place for an essay and the subject can hardly be done justice to in less than 2000 words. Briefly stated, however, what I think of the f. b. is this: The man, woman or idiot who invented it ought to have been drowned on one.

"Calpurnia" writes: How can I find my pedigree. Where did you lose it, Cal?

R. M. M.

BORN.

PLADE—In Fresno, March 12, 1898, to the wife of John Blade, a son.

RUSCHHAUPT—In this city, March 11, 1898, to the wife of Karl Ruschhaupt, a son.

CRANE—In Fresno county, March 11, 1898, to wife of F. D. Crane, a son.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—In Los Angeles, March 10, 1898, Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Frank E. Williams, aged 62 years.

COULD NOT EAT.

Woman's Strong Constitution Wrecked. Effects of a Treacherous Disease. A Wonderful Case.

From the Bulletin, Monroe, La.

Mrs. Stephen Robbins is the wife of a prominent farmer living on a large and well-kept plantation just at the edge of Monroe, La. They have resided in this community but two years, having moved here from Illinois. The change was made for the benefit of Mrs. Robbins' health, her physicians having advised her that it was the only hope of her ever regaining her lost health.

"Three years ago this last winter," said Mrs. Robbins, "I was very sick with that most treacherous disease, the grippe. I had a very severe time with it, but was able to get out after being confined to my home several weeks. I think I went out too soon, for I immediately contracted a cold and had a relapse, which is a common occurrence with that disease. For several more weeks I was confined to the house, and after this I did not fully recover until recently. I was able to get out again, but I was quite a different woman.

"My former strong constitution was wrecked, and I was a dwindling mass of skin and bones. My blood was thin and I had grown pale and sallow. My lungs were so affected that I thought I was going into consumption. During my illness I had lost thirty pounds in weight. I tried to regain my strength and former good health by trying different medicines and physicians, but nothing seemed to help me. My appetite was gone, and when I ate the food it would not stay on my stomach.

"The only thing my physician said for me to do was to take a change of climate, and on his advice I came here. At first I seemed benefited, but to my sorrow it proved to be only temporary, and in a few months I was in my former condition. The color had left my cheeks, I had no energy, and life was a misery. I had become a burden to myself and family. Finally I happened to read in a newspaper of how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a miraculous cure with the same disease which a neighbor of mine had in Illinois.

"On the strength of this testimonial I decided at once to give the medicine a trial. I accordingly sent for a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and gave the pills a thorough trial. I did not notice any change till I had tried the second box. I was discouraged a little with the result of the first box, but knowing that I should not expect a sudden cure of such a chronic case as mine, I tried the second box with the result that I immediately began getting better. I used five boxes of these pills and was completely cured, as you see me today, weighing more than ever before."

As evidence of the truthfulness of her story Mrs. Robbins volunteered to make the following sworn statement:

"I hereby affirm that the above statement is every word exact and true."

"Mrs. Stephen Robbins.

"Monroe, La., March 2, 1897."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for the Parish of Wachita, State of Louisiana, this the 2d day of March, 1897. Amos R. Jessups, *Notary Public.*"

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DANCED TILL MORNING.

Enjoyable Ball Given at the Mutchler Barn.

From Tuesday's Daily.

A ball was given last Friday night in the Mutchler barn, between Wheatville and New Hope, by Messrs. Caruthers and Mutchler, which proved a very enjoyable affair. The grand march was led by Miss May Statham and Tom Taylor. The music, which was excellent, was furnished by Messrs. Ballard and Johnson. That the dancers enjoyed themselves is evidenced by the fact that many did not leave the floor until 5 o'clock in the morning. The attendance was large, the following-named being among those present: Miss Tena Francis, Lillie Grove, Freda Von Helm, May Williamson, Grace Hudson, May Statham, Beelumer, Carmickle, May Crawford, Mary Combs, Hattie Wiley, the Misses Wiley, Hudson, McLaughlin, Johnson, Woods, Thomas; Mesdames Charles Mutchler, Hudson, Francis, White, McLaughlin, Combs, Tipton, Dolan; Messrs. Charles Mutchler, Frank Post, L. W. Caruthers, George Francis, Bert Brooks, W. A. Caruthers Jr., Charles Worswick, Ed. Jenkins, Fred Eaton, George Charlton, William Bloyd, John Crawford, Walt Skelley, Ike Skelley, Taylor, McLaughlin, Taylor, Bulware, Tipton, Britton, Robinson, Goodrich, Carmickle, Dolan, Carmickle, Scott and Statham.

WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Ed Breaker Thrown From His Cart Yesterday.

Ed Breaker was thrown from a cart yesterday afternoon and seriously injured. His horse ran away and collided with the corner of the depot hotel, causing Breaker to fall from his cart. He was placed on a cot by persons who witnessed the accident and Dr. J. D. Davidson was called.

Breaker was bruised about the head and it is feared that he received internal injuries. He was taken to his home on San Pablo avenue.

The runaway horse continued up Tulare street and ran into the corner at the Klondyke. The animal missed the door and his further progress was stopped by a wheel of the cart catching on an iron post. Fritz Pastsch is trying to figure out why all the run away horses try to get into his place.

To Fill in the Gap.

San Luis Obispo, March 14.—There are indications that the gap in the Southern Pacific's line between Surf and Elwood is to be filled at once. The contractors for the work have ordered a large number of horses and mules and are now shipping tools, scrapers, etc., to Surf. The statement comes from Lompoc that 1000 men are to be employed, working constantly, electric lights being used at night until the work is completed.

The Old, Old Story.

Redlands, March 11.—Charles E. French, a former prosperous citizen here, went East two years ago, lost his money on the Chicago stock board and returned six weeks ago, broken in health. Last night he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was a native of Ohio, aged 50 years.

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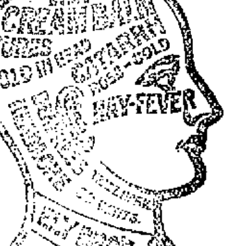

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contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

GOOD INJUN NOW

Indian Dick Dies in Jail.

Mortally Wounded Sunday in Squaw Valley.

Constable Street of Reedley Captured the Much Hunted Red Man.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The last of Indian Dick, the outlaw, is told briefly and unsympathetically by the following entries on the jail register of arrests:

Sunday—Little Dick, an Indian, Street.

Monday—Little Dick, dead.

Last Sunday morning the notorious outlaw, whose true name is Dick Hutchinson, was shot in Squaw valley by Constable Street of Reedley, and brought to the county jail, where he died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Dick, when he roamed the hills as an outlaw, proudly declared that he was "all the same Sontag and Evans," and the final similarity between him and one of his prototypes is the fact that Dick died in the same cell in which Sontag breathed his last.

Last Wednesday the red-skinned desperado appeared at O. W. King's place in Squaw valley and asked for food and shelter. Mr. King had known him for years, and recognized him at once as the man who was being hunted for several months. King gave him food and allowed him to sleep in the barn, his purpose being to keep him around the place until an officer could be notified. It was a distance of eighteen miles to the head gate of the 76 canal, where there is a telephone, and it was not until Saturday forenoon that King could get away from his ranch to reach the telephone. He then called up Constable Street and informed him of the Indian's whereabouts. The officer, accompanied by George Betts, a young rancher, left on Saturday at noon to capture the Indian.

Dick, with the cunning characteristic of his race, suspected that King might try to entrap him, and Friday and Saturday nights he refused to sleep at the barn and had his meals brought out to him in the brush.

Dick was suffering from the wound which he received last Tuesday when he was shot by a half negro and half Indian named Mart, and intended to recover at the ranch. He was unarmed, with the exception of a case knife, which confirms the report that he threw away his weapons after he had been wounded last Tuesday.

Yesterday morning King brought the Indian his breakfast in the brush, while Street and Betts remained at a distance of probably a hundred yards. When King emerged from the brush the officer and the young rancher ran up, and when they were within fifty or sixty yards of Dick's hiding place the Indian darted out of the brush and made for another cluster of denser growth. Street called to him to stop six times, and then fired. The Indian dropped and rolled and tumbled about on the ground in pain. When the officer ran up Dick controlled himself and merely asked, "That you, Tom Street?"

The officer answered that he was Street and asked Dick why he had not stopped. The wounded red man made no answer, but immediately requested that his mother be informed of his capture and the fact that he had been shot. When the officer promised him that he would comply with his request Dick seemed satisfied.

He was carried to the house, a distant of about 200 yards, after his wound had been tied up to stop the flow of blood. He was then driven to this city in a wagon, a distance of 38 miles, which was made in five hours. Dick suffered considerably from his wound, but bore the pain stoically.

As soon as he was placed in jail, Dr. Davidson was summoned and he attended to the wound. A rather singular thing was that the two wounds were almost identical. Both bullets entered the right side and came out at the abdomen. The holes made by the bullets were not three inches apart, both as to their entry and exit.

All day yesterday Dick lay in the morgue, and a crowd of curious people stood about the dead "brave" all day. Quite a number of women went to see the notorious Indian. Physically he was a magnificent specimen. He stood 6 feet 3 inches, and was built proportionately. He had a full chest and good muscular development. He must have been a lion in strength.

Dick's career is pretty generally known. He was arrested for beating his mother, and afterward escaped from the chain gang. He then killed Bill Tinner, a tribesman, in Tulare county, beating him to death with a club in the presence of his wife. Since that time many crimes have been attributed to him, but it is not believed that the Indian was responsible for the half that has been charged against him. He is said to have outraged several half-breed women in the hills, and the husbands of the women had been hunting him.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the facts as stated in the foregoing.

A reward of $350 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of Dick, and his captors will claim it. Whether the conviction part will interfere with their obtaining it is not known.

A brother of Indian Dick arrived yesterday, and today will take the body to Squaw Valley, where Dick will be buried.

FOOT HILL FARMING.

Grain is Flourishing on Well Tilled Ranches.

Yesterday Fulton G. Berry returned from O'Neals, where he visited several mines. He says that several good properties are being developed in that vicinity. A number of Fresno men are interested in the mines, which promise to become rich gold producers.

Mr. Berry was surprised at the amount of agricultural development going on in the foot-hill country. Much land is being cleared and planted to grain and fruit. The wheat on ground that was summer-fallowed will make a fine crop. The Hildreth ranch was visited and the grain in that vicinity is in good condition. Mr. Berry says that with timely rains most of the grain between Fresno and the foot hills will make a crop. Where land was well farmed the wheat appears to be flourishing.

The stock pasture in the hills is in good condition. The rainfall has been heavier than in the valley and this caused the wild grass to make a good growth.

Died After One Week's Liberty.

Jose Mario Estrado, who was liberated from San Quentin on Monday of last week, died yesterday at the county hospital. Estrado was stranded in Fresno, and became ill. He was sent to San Quentin to serve a term of twenty years for manslaughter. He said that he was on his way to Bakersfield to kill a man who was implicated in his conviction.

McEWEN'S LETTER

New York's "Leading Citizen."

Patriotic Clamor Gives Him Pain.

Bourke Cockran as an Orator. Van Wyck Waxes Bold. Bohemian Derelicts.

From Sunday's Daily.

NEW YORK, March 6.—No part of the country cooled down so quickly as this did after the first great human blaze of rage over the blowing up of the Maine. We are very cool, indeed, now. Theater audiences keep up the new fashion of cheering patriotic airs, and some of the newspapers—which certainly behaved heroically in the matter of extras, exploding with typographical excitement—still keep up a martial show editorially, but New York has had its fling. I don't believe that if another battleship were to go to Havana and meet with an annihilating accident we should regard it as other than a reassuring confirmation of the theory that such things are bound to happen in the best regulated Spanish harbors. Even were De Lome to return, proceed to Washington, kick the President and depart once more for home, thoughtful and judicious men, having the best welfare of their country and its business interests at heart, would deprecate reckless jingo utterances on a matter prone to lead to international complications unless handled delicately. Indeed, judging from the tone of the *Evening Post* and other organs of the wisdom and conservatism of the metropolis—its property, conscience and respectability—it will presently be the sign of a vulgar and irresponsible mind to hold the belief that the Maine was blown up at all.

The common herd is still warlike enough—the common herd, being human, and having nothing but its life to risk, always is warlike—but New York, the real New York, isn't. The leading citizen dominates us. Here, as everywhere, he is sagacious and prudent and understands that sentiment is folly and that the proper study of mankind is how to avoid disturbance of values and settled conditions. Therefore New York can hardly be described as a school of patriotism, unless you go by contraries. The character it had in Revolutionary days it possesses now. The kind of men who were at the front then are very much to the front today—the persons who own a great deal of property, and by that fact enjoy social position and authoritative weight in the expression of public opinion. The leading citizen toward the end of the last century was loyal to the king; at the end of this he is loyal to his purse. In either case, those in opposition to his desires and interests suffer under the disadvantage of being, for that reason, somewhat disreputable.

The mind that is warm and young and inexperienced is puzzled and moved to wrath by the assumption of superiority in wisdom and virtue by a class whose only claim to this superiority is their utter selfishness. To such a mind it is even more puzzling that the claim should be generally acquiesced in by the other people. The nerve of the leading citizen can't be sufficiently admired. But results justify him. The leading citizen is king of New York—and this isn't the only spot in the country where self-satisfied sordidness weilds the sceptre.

For a few days succeeding the sinking of the Maine and the drowning of her men the leading citizen tolerated ebullitions of popular feeling, but before the week was out he put his foot down on the passions of the mob and let it be known that he abhorred newspapers which had so little concern for business interests as to encourage the love of country and a militant impulse to uphold the national honor—to say nothing of such sentimental folly as lending a hand to the Cuban patriots. Such papers have found themselves under the ban of respectability.

And it is a fact that no New York newspaper has mastered the art of supporting a popular cause rationally and with good taste. To the apprehension of the leading citizen the masses are a compound of ignorance, envy, violent temper and dirt. That, too, seems to be the view of the newspapers which make a specialty of championing them, else they would not, as they do, habitually address an order of intelligence that calls for the fireman's hose and the policeman's club. These papers appear to take it for granted that such of the people as own neither stocks nor bonds nor real estate and are not allied on the non-manual side with the business interests, are a mindless mob, to be moved only by the rankest and most transparent demagogy. The manner in which the extra-issuing journals have handled the Maine catastrophe and its war-promising possibilities has brought down upon them, and therefore upon enterprising journalism, not alone the leading citizen's fat disapproval of everything that is uncalming, but also the disgust and reprehension of every man with an ounce of brains or a particle of respect for veracity and discretion.

When an American warship is blown up and her crew slaughtered in Spanish waters it really does not require quarter-hourly *Journals* and *Worlds* to let us know that a serious thing has happened. The caculated frenzy of the circus type of these extras, their obvious desire to take the very worst and most alarming view of everything in the hope of bringing the pennies toward themselves in a dervish dance of excitement, have affronted whatever is sane and tasteful in New York. Yet even this mock-madness of patriotism is better than the bowelless pose of the Wall Street ticker, and of the newspapers which speak for the leading citizen, and in his behalf sneer at all patriotism, all generosity, all manifestations of willingness to stand by the flag. Should war come—which it won't—let us be anarchists enough to hope that some of these cool and superior and excessively respectable newspapers will have their offices gutted, or at the very least be compelled by an evil mob, ablaze with a good fire, to hang the stars and stripes from their windows, as the *Herald*, now sunk into imbecility, was required to do when Sumter was in question.

As reputations are blown from East to West, and seldom the other way, everybody is acquainted with the fame of W. Bourke Cockran, once Tammany's silver-tongued spokesman and considered New York's greatest orator. I heard him for the first time the other night at a mass meeting called to protest against the Lodge bill for the further restriction of immigration. Fancy a rather short and stout man, loose-jointed, even wabbly, who is in face and general appearance a cross between a priest and a lawyer—large head, drooping eyelids and a suggestion of long sessions at the dinner table and wine afterwards—though the wine we all know was dropped from the program long ago. He is a remarkable speaker, certainly, but I have heard better. Tom Fitch was more gorgeous and quite as finished, and Mr. Delmas of San Francisco could give him points on dignity of utterance and majesty of mien. Cockran's style is the weighty forensic—the tremendous barrister who has condescended to forsake the courtroom and for the occasion mount a popular platform. There is a splendid Johnsonian amplitude of diction, a wealth of sweeping, emphatic and yet stately gesture. Like Johnson he makes all his little fishes talk like whales, and can grow red in the face and judicially furious about nothing. Mr. Cockran is not in the least convincing. He is altogether too artistic, too perpetually conscious of the fineness of his periods and the force of his masterful self-possession. Actor Crane could imitate him without trouble, and when the imitation was done there would be left as lasting an impression of sincerity as the original produces. On some, that is. It was interesting to see how mere cadence, mere gesture fitting the fine word, took captive the ear and eye of the audience and compelled it to cheer ideas that were perfectly commonplace, perfectly familiar, as though they had been a rich new mind's revelations. Mr. Cockran's primacy as an orator does not exalt one's estimate of the mental level of the metropolis. A plain speaker who preceded him and was not thinking of display but was only in earnest and used simple English, said much more about the subject of the Lodge bill than he did and really said it better. The famous Mr. Cockran is impressive beyond doubt, but he is not so great as to discourage the innumerable young gentlemen of his profession who everywhere are cultivating their voices and practicing before their mirrors in the hope of renown.

The longevity of derelicts is astonishing. The other day there turned up in a police court here an actor whom I first saw a quarter of a century ago sitting on a table in San Francisco's city prison by night inveighing against the parsimony of that municipality in providing sleeping accommodations for dissipated men of genius. He was in his poorest clothes—it being his thrifty habit to rid himself of everything that would spoil before he went on a debauch—and was even then hardly a young man. In early days he had been handsome and a favorite with San Francisco, where I was told endlessly what a capital actor Harry Courtaine was, and what a career might still be his if he would but forswear the bottle. Finally he made the mistake of quitting. He got an engagement at the Grand Opera House as Legree in Uncle Tom's Cabin. The old-timers turned out in full force to enjoy a renewal of the pleasures of youth and incidentally to triumph over the beardless generation when the revelation should be made of the sort of acting to which the heroic age had been used. That night did for Mr. Courtaine's fame in San Francisco. He was not a stick exactly, but just an ordinary work-a-day journeyman actor, and as far from being a genius as from being a good citizen. In the New York police court last week he made the customary speech of such as he—professionally flowery and pathetic—and the magistrate, moved by the spectacle of Art in ruins, let him off with a few feeling words.

Nearly always it is fatal to the drunken genius to get sober and go to work. Until he does that he gets credit for what kindly imagination thinks he can do, but the instant he subjects himself to the test of performance he is compared with men who do other things besides drinking, and is judged by sober standards.

The sight of Courtaine's name recalled another derelict, J. K. Mortimer, who made a great reputation in New York as "Badger" in the "Streets of New York." In a Virginia City police court I beheld him, clad in the ragged remains of a fashionable suit of clothes, dirty, swollen, trembling and begging for a clemency that was given him. A year later I saw him again at the Baldwin theater, San Francisco, as one of Charles Thorne's support in a society play. Faith in the genuineness of talents preserved in alcohol having been much shaken by the experience of Courtaine and others of his kind, it amazed me to observe the excellence of Mr. Mortimer's acting. And as he moved about the drawing room in evening dress, easy, graceful brilliant, debonair and sumptuous, always there accompanied him that other frightful figure of himself, the squalid, shaking wretch of the police court. Three days later I saw him, arrayed in all points like a gentleman, standing on the street and engaged in close and earnest conversation with a horse at the curb. His gloved forefinger laid down in the gloved palm of his other hand the points in which he held the horse to be mistaken. He heard politely what the horse had to say in reply, but shook his head in smiling dissent and renewed the argument. That fit of delirium tremens killed Mortimer, which was a good thing for him. He actually was a man of talent, and a short life was better for him than to drift about in the currents of decay and degradation until overtaken by unhonored and wretched old age, as Courtaine and so many others of his grade have done. How these derelicts stand the wear and tear of the alcoholic hurricanes and the bumpings on the rocks of hunger and exposure as they do is a problem to physiologists and a scandal to moralists.

The town is awed by a rumor that Mayor Van Wyck has had a quarrel with Croker—that he has dared to assert himself and refused to obey the Boss in some matter. Only the very, very sanguine venture to hope that there is any truth in a rumor so pregnant with possibilities of earthquakes, simoons and sudden political death. The basis of expectation is not in Van Wyck's worth of purpose, but in his bad temper, for the Mayor is a peevish whiffet, with a vanity easily wounded. Therefore, though it may not be that the hour has yet come, still as Croker is a domineering brute it is always permissible to hope that he will so trample upon the sensibilities of the little man in office that the latter will cry out and begin to spit and claw. Then the metropolis of the United States will rise to glad excitement and feel that at last a chance for good government has come. 'Tis a sweet and a dignified position for the greatest of American cities to be in. But the chances are altogether against present release from the absolute despotism of Croker. He needs Van Wyck and will, if he can bring his pride to it, make such small concessions as shall leave him in possession of the body and soul of our first magistrate. Croker, however, is going back to the English race tracks in April, and then hope may timidly open her eyes and see the Mayor swelling visibly. Once swollen, he may be difficult to compress again when his majesty returns to the republic.

Arthur McEwen

A PENITENT SINNER.

He Returns N. Johnson's Bicycle After Several Days.

Last week N. Johnson, a clerk employed in Graff's grocery store, missed his bicycle, and an investigation disclosed the fact that it had been stolen. He advertised for it and took other steps to apprehend the thief.

Last evening he was surprised to find the wheel in front of the store. He hardly recognized it at first, however, as it had been re-painted. That precaution was taken by the fellow who made away with it so that the wheel would not be readily detected with him. Fastened to the returned bike was a card with the words, "Forgive a penitent sinner."

The recovery of his wheel put the owner in a forgiving mood, but he would like to know whether the bicycle was actually stolen or whether one of his friends played a practical joke upon him.

FEWER TEACHERS

Output of Pedagogues Will be Less.

But One Examination to be Held Each Year.

Important Resolution Passed Yesterday by the County Board of Education.

From Sunday's Daily.

The County Board of Education held an important meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to hold but one examination each year for granting certificates to persons desiring to become teachers. Hereafter would-be pedagogues will be examined at the annual meeting of the board, which is held in June.

The result of the board's action will be that fewer young men and women will be turned out as full-fledged teachers, for while there will naturally be more applicants at the annual examination than at either of the semi-annual ones, those who fail will not have a chance to "try their luck" so soon again. The action is also one in favor of Normal school teachers and those graduated from the pedagogical departments of the State universities.

The action was taken by resolution, and the following was passed unanimously:

"In view of the fact that there are now established in the state of California four Normal Schools for the special preparation of teachers and also that both the State and Stanford Universities have pedagogical departments for the training of teachers, and the further fact that there is at present an adequate supply of teachers in the state and in the county of Fresno, making it unnecessary in the opinion of the County Board of Education to hold more than one yearly meeting for the certification of teachers, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no examinations for the certification of teachers will be held at any other time than at the annual meeting in the month of June.

The Board also completed the list of questions for the examination of pupils near the close of the term, upon which the promotions will be based.

The revised course of study for the Selma union high school was submitted to the Board for approval. C. S. Taylor, the principal of the school, appeared before the Board and explained the proposed course, which was adopted.

A number of reference books were added to the school library.

BLUSHED AND CHEWED GUM.

Bucolic Maid and Rustic Swain Procure a Marriage License.

"Is this where you get marriage licenses?" asked a young swain yesterday afternoon of Cupid Williams of the County Clerk's office.

That official took his pen from behind his ear and smiled.

"Well, I guess I'll take one," said the prospective benedick.

Behind him were two bucolic maids, who blushed and chewed gum placidly while the swain confided the necessary information to the clerk. Another young man, who looked as though he might be a brother of the bride, stood back a little distance. It was hard to tell which of the two fair creatures was the bride. They both looked equally coy and both chewed gum with about the same number of movements of the jaws.

When the license had been made out the clerk looked up inquiringly at the second young man, but the latter proved to be merely a spectator. The man with the license in his inside pocket then placed his arm around the arm of his intended, thereby greatly surprising Miss Eames, who was looking for two to one bets that the other girl was the bride.

The couple were from Dunlap, the groom-to-be being J. M. Garton, aged 26 years, and the bride Alva Ann Akers, of 23 summers.

GIVES HIS REASONS.

And They Appeal to Every Man of Common Sense.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the most effective Democratic politicians in San Diego during a few years past, Victor E. Shaw, has joined the Republican party because of the success of its economic politics. In an interview with the San Diego *Tribune* Mr. Shaw says:

"Since the present administration went into effect it has been demonstrated to me that the success of the individual and the nation depends upon the perpetuation of Republican principles. For my family's sake, I had better apply the torch to my property than continue to support the free trade policy. I have not only had my own experience in the sale of lemons, but again I have an uncle in the sheep business in Montana who, under the Wilson bill, was forced on the verge of bankruptcy, but since the Dingley bill came into operation is prosperous."

This represents so general a feeling among sheep growers and fruit men in this state as to warrant the belief that in next year's election the Republicans of California will gain at least two Congressmen, besides the Governor and legislature.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 2.

Carvill Manufacturing Company vs. Albert E. Nye; judgment in foreclosure for plaintiff for $1938.76. F. J. Haber appointed commissioner to sell the property.

People vs. Hi Scholl; trial in progress.

Savings Bank of Southern California vs. D. W. Parkhurst; trial set for May 9th.

Two Rabbit Drives Yesterday.

The farmers in the vicinity of Reedley had two big rabbit drives yesterday. One drive was held in the River Bend neighborhood and several hundred rabbits were killed. The other drive was south of Reedley and it was equally successful. Shotguns were used and there was no way of ascertaining the exact number of rabbits slain, but it is estimated that at least 1000 were killed.

George E. Church Honored.

George E. Church, the attorney, yesterday received word that he had been elected a member of the Philosophical Union of the State University. The news of the action of the society was quite a surprise to Mr. Church, and he was pleased with the honor in proportion to his surprise.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday ordered that the sum of $319.85 be paid out of the building fund in satisfaction of the judgment of the Valley Lumber Company against Fresno county. Today the board will award the county insurance.

WAS BEATING HIS WIFE.

Brutal Conduct of George Beer Last Night.

George Beer, a burly Russian, gave his wife a beating last night. His neighbors endeavored to enter his house and stop Beer's brutal conduct, but they were frightened away by his threats. He said that he would shoot the first man that entered the place.

The woman's screams aroused the whole Russian neighborhood in the southwestern part of town and a large crowd gathered around the house expecting that some tragedy would be enacted.

Some one jumped into a buggy and drove to Chinatown in haste to secure a policeman. Officer Morse was called upon to accompany the party to the house and quell the disturbance.

Morse found that Beer had extinguished all the lights, and he was still beating his wife when the officer arrived. After parleying with him for some time the officer gained admittance to the house and placed the man under arrest.

THE VALLEY ROAD THANKED.

The Following Communication Explains Itself.

T. H. Warrington, Agent S. F. and S. J. Ry, Fresno, Cal.

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure that I hereby convey to you the sincere appreciation and hearty thanks of the Apollo Club for safe, speedy and comfortable train service, courtesy of employes and for your personal attention, on the occasion of our recent trip to Hanford.

Yours very truly,

WICK W. PARSONS, Sec. Apollo Club.

FELL FROM GRACE

Salvationist Halbert as a Lady Charmer.

Together With Mrs. Holmes He Was Arrested Last Evening for Adultery.

J. W. Halbert, one of Uncle Sam's pensioners who belongs to the Salvation Army, was not shouting hallelujah last evening. In company with Mrs. Addie Holmes he was arrested by Deputy Constable Dumas, who held warrants charging the couple with adultery.

The arrest was a surprise to the lovers, as they intended to leave Fresno last night for a trip to Indiana. Their baggage was at the depot already and after Dumas had him in custody Halbert sent an expressman to secure the baggage.

Halbert is an old soldier and he draws a pension from the government for injuries received during the civil war. He is a gallant old fellow, and while a religious enthusiast, cannot resist the smile of a pretty woman. Some time ago Mrs. Holmes left her husband and in casting her eyes around for a man who might suit her better she noticed Halbert. It was at some Salvation social or other place where people quickly become acquainted and the two were soon on intimate terms. Forgetting the pledges that he had made upon joining the Salvation Army the old soldier made love to the woman and the two shortly began housekeeping on Inyo street.

The husband of the woman is a worthless fellow, it is said, but this did not keep him from being jealous of the man who was living with his wife. For some time he cogitated over the matter and finally concluded to have the couple arrested for adultery. As a result the man and woman are in jail, and their trip to Indiana has been postponed indefinitely.

Raided an Opium Den.

Policeman Morse and Deputy Constable Johnny Albin raided an opium den last night and captured two white persons who were "hitting the pipe." George Watson and a disreputable woman were in the place. Officer Morse entered the den from the rear and Albin guarded the front door. The opium smokers endeavored to escape by running into the street and Albin arrested them.

Quarantine in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 14.—Governor Culberson has issued a general quarantine proclamation, going into effect April 1st and applying on all coast points and along the Rio Grande. The quarantine is against yellow fever, smallpox and cholera.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL

To Any Reliable Man.

Marvelous appliance and one month's remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, &c. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. D. scheme; no deception; no exposure. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.

$25 Reward.

Will be paid by the undersigned to the first person furnishing information of the present whereabouts of Francis McKinley, formerly of Rushford, N. Y., if living, or for proof of his death. Has been in the West over twenty-five years. Was in or near Kingston from 1871 to 1874. Was Deputy Assessor of Fresno county in 1873.

GEORGE G. SOULE,
Plainwell, Mich.,
Executor of estate of Chloe H. McKinley.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

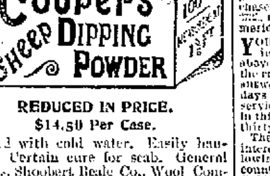
Stockholders' Meeting.

THE LIBERTY MILL RACE DITCH COMPANY will hold their annual meeting at the Riverdale P. O. March 8, 1898, at 1 p. m.

IRENE HANCOCK, Secretary.
ll8t2w

A Wonderful Book.

[illegible] This remedy avoids operation, requires no instruments, is free from pain and danger. It is scientific and practical, curing fully [illegible] at home, without loss of time. Write to the [illegible] MEDICAL CO., 10 Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free [illegible] describing this remedy. Do not submit to operation until you investigate.



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$14.50 Per Case.

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TREES AND PLANTS....

Fruit, Ornamental and Semi-Tropical

Palms, Roses and Evergreens

Imperiale Epineuse Prune

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We offer a complete stock for the orchard, vineyard and garden. For complete list send for our new catalogue.

California Nursery Co.

John Rock, Manager. Niles, Cal.

Second Alias Summons.

No. 7125.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California. Department No. 2.

The county of Fresno, plaintiff, vs. J. M. Garrot, Bernard Bienenfeld, alias Bernard Benefeld S. P. Colts, Los Pasos Vineyard Company, a corporation, Lizzie Manuel, G. H. Malter, Richard Roe, and J. B. Haggin, substituted herein for the defendant, John Doe, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Bernard Bienenfeld, alias Bernard Benefeld, S. P. Colts, Los Pasos Vineyard Company, a corporation, Lizzie Manuel, G. H. Malter, Richard Roe, and J. B. Haggin, substituted herein for the defendant, John Doe, defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to condemn a right of way over your property for a public use, to-wit: A public road, being a road sixty feet wide, commencing at section corner common to sections 29, 31, 31 and 32 in township 14 south of range 21 east, M. D. B. & M., thence north three miles to the section corner common to sections 7, 8, and 17 and 18, township 14 south of range 21 east, M. D. B. & M. Damages due you for such taking are to be ascertained in this proceeding. You are hereby referred to the complaint herein, a copy of which is hereto attached for a description of the respective parcels of land, sought to be condemned, and for all other particulars pertaining to this action. You are hereby notified to appear in said Superior court and to show cause why your property described in the complaint aforesaid, should not be condemned as prayed for in said complaint, by the plaintiff herein.

For further particulars you are hereby referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court, in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

[Seal of the Superior court.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk. f25m2w

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PRICE 25 CENTS, POSTAGE PAID.

Send all orders to THE REPUBLICAN, Fresno, Cal.

Summons.

No. 8109. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Louis P. Ebbets, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 4[illegible], the fractional S½ of NE¼ of Sec. 24, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, containing 49.64 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Louis P. Ebbets, delinquent purchaser of the following state lands: Location No. 4[illegible], the fractional S½ of NE¼ of Sec. 24, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, containing 49.64 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

Said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: Fractional S½ of NE¼ of Sec. 24, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. [illegible], dated the 22th day of July, 18[illegible], and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
wf4

Summons.

No. 8102. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against John B. Platt, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3735, the NE¼ of Sec. 32, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to John B. Platt, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3735, the NE¼ of Sec. 32, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: NE¼ of Sec. 32, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,577, dated the 3d day of March, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney, for plaintiff.
wf1

Summons.

No. 8110. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Magnus E. Petterson, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3513, the SW¼ of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Magnus E. Petterson, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3683, the SW¼ of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: SW¼ of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12312, dated the 2nd day of March, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
Alva E. Snow, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
wf1

Summons.

No. 8114. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against E. E. Hogg, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 4010, all of fractional Sec. 36, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, containing 523 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to E. E. Hogg, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 4010, all of fractional Sec. 36, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, containing 623 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: All of fractional Sec. 36, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 13,167, dated the 13th day of June, 1894, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy clerk.
ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney, for plaintiff.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURSUANCE to the call of the Board of Directors made on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1898, that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Central California will be held at the banking house of said corporation, No. 1726 Mariposa street, in the city of Fresno, state of California, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1898, at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the corporation from three thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, to two thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.
wf4 L. GUNDELFINGER Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Salmon Adams Miller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, executrix of the will of Salmon Adams Miller, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix at the office of Geo. A. Nourse, her attorney, on Mariposa street, Fresno, over the Bank of Central California, the same being her place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Fresno, state of California.

SARAH J. MILLER,
Executrix of the will of Salmon Adams Miller, deceased.

Dated at Fresno, Cal., February 15, 1898. f15-5w

Summons.

No. 8095.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Pedro Elizes, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. [illegible], all of section 14, T. 18 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Pedro Elizes, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. [illegible], all of sec. 14, T. 18 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: All of Sec. 14, T. 18 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 121[illegible], dated the [illegible]th day of January, 1892, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
lll

Summons.

No. 8111.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against James Brooks, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location Nos. 4051; 4051, SW¼ of SW¼, of sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 13 E; also E½ of NW¼ of sec. 28, T. 17 S., R. 13 E., M. D. meridian, containing 120 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to James Brooks, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location Nos. 4051; 4051, the SW¼ of SW¼ of sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 13 E.; also E½ of NW¼, of sec. 28, T. 17 S., R. 13 E., M. D. meridian, containing 120 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following-described land situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: SW¼ of SW¼ of sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 13 E.; also E½ of NW¼ of sec. 28, T. 17 S., R. 13 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 13,336, dated the 13th day of February, 1895, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney, for plaintiff. lll

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM M. COOLIDGE AND his wife, Delia M. Coolidge, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman May 20th, 1893, and recorded May 26th, 1893, in book 139 of deeds, at page 374 and following, records of the county of Fresno, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said William M. Coolidge and Delia M. Coolidge; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m. in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) of the Kingsburg Colony, being the south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way used, connected with or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
11lw W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, THOMAS M. BOYD AND Thomas Boyd executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman December 28th, 1892, and recorded December 31st, 1892, in book 134 of deeds, at page 290 and following, records of the county of Fresno, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Thomas M. Boyd and Thomas Boyd; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the southwest quarter of section number seventeen (17), in township fifteen (15) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way used, connected with or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
11lw W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, MICHAEL J. LINDROSE AND his wife, Hannah C. Lindrose, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman September 19th, 1891, and recorded September 22nd, 1891, in book 113 of deeds, at page 422 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Michael J. Lindrose and Hannah C. Lindrose; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way used or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
11lw W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, NATHANIEL JOHNSON AND his wife, Elizabeth J. Johnson, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and F. R. Dray, December 30th, 1895, and recorded January 7th, 1896, in book 193 of deeds, at page 89 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Nathaniel Johnson and Elizabeth J. Johnson; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9.30 and 10.30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights, water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way used, connected with or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
11lw F. R. DRAY, Trustee.

Summons.

No. 8127.

In the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Mable B. Fray, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 7013, the NW¼ of section 20, T. 18 S., R. 14 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Mable B. Fray, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 7013, the NW¼ of section [illegible], R. 14 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: NW¼ of section 20, T. 18 S., R. 14 E., M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12[illegible], dated the 7th day of February, 18[illegible], and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney, for Plaintiff.
wf11

Summons.

No. 8129.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against James E. Fay, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 2853, the fractional W½ of sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. Meridian, containing 335.16 acres defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to James E. Fay, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 2853, the fractional W½ of Sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. Meridian, containing 335.16 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: Fractional W½ of Sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 14,697, dated the 22d day of December, 1892, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars District Attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10 day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney, for Plaintiff.
wf11

Summons.

No. 8113.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Edward M. Anthony, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 1073, the S.E.¼ of S.W.¼ and S.W.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 80 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Edward M. Anthony, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 1073, the S.E.¼ of S.W.¼ and S.W.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 80 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: S.E.¼ of S.W.¼ and S.W.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 13125, dated the 27th day of June, 1885, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
wf11

Summons.

No. 8104. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against P. A. McDonald, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3854, all of Sec. 24, T. 16 S., R. 14 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to P. A. McDonald, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3854, all of Sec. 24, T. 16 S., R. 14 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit: All of Sec. 24, T. 16 S., R. 14 E., M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,881, dated the 21st day of April, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars, District Attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.

Executor's Sale.

In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Department 9. No. 17,610.

In the matter of the estate of Francis S. Spring, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, John R. Spring, Executor of the will of Francis S. Spring, deceased, will sell under and in pursuance of the order of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, made and entered in the matter of the said estate, at private sale to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States, the following real and personal property situated in the County of Fresno, State of California, hereinafter described. The sale will be made on or after the 22d day of January, 1898, and bids in writing will be received at the office of the said Executor, Room No. 24, of the building in the City and County of San Francisco, known as No. 530 California street. Bids may be left at said office or they may be delivered to the Executor personally or filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF FRESNO

That certain tract of land known as section No. 25, in township 14 south, range 17 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian, according to the survey of the United States government containing 640 acres, a little more or less.

d31w JOHN R. SPRING, Executor.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co. J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California and the S. J. Valley.

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THE drought and the frost are both in G lead to the local calamity howlers.

THE tariff revenues are steadily growing and so is the pain of the calamityites.

ST. PATRICK was a mighty good man, but the manner of celebrating his memorial day is quite often out of harmony with the spirit of the occasion. And so it is, for that matter, on all occasions set apart to commemorate the virtues of the great and good departed.

THE *Expositor* once called upon "Dad" Letcher to "stand up," and it is a matter of record that "Dad" stood. Possibly Supervisors Sayre and Manly may be inclined to "stand up," now that they have been called upon by the Jimmy Ward paper to relate their experience as boodlers.

THE house committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably the Shafroth bill for the cession of all arid lands to the states in which they are located. The measure should become law, for we believe these lands would be more quickly settled and reclaimed if they were under state control.

HARMONY now reigns in the Republican party in San Francisco, and as the same condition prevails among the country Republicans the chances of a great victory in this state for the party next fall are all that could be desired. All that is needed is thorough organization, and now is the time to begin.

WHAT is the nature of uxoricide Hill's pull that the Governor has decided to grant him another hearing? He was given a hearing some time ago by Lieutenant Governor Jeter, but was refused a commutation. The crime Hill committed was one for which he should have swung long ago. Wife murderers and wife beaters deserve no mercy.

W. J. BRYAN is nothing if not liberal. When interviewed recently in regard to the $50,000,000 appropriation for national defenses, he said that one billion should have been appropriated, and yet we haven't heard a bit of applause from the galleries. Perhaps there's a general suspicion that it's easy to be liberal with other people's money.

AND THE ASS SPAKE.

James A. Norton, an untamed ass who broke into congress from the state of Ohio, got up on his hind legs yesterday and brayed as follows:

A few days ago we surrendered the right of congress by voting to the President an emergency fund of $50,000,000. If war was not upon us we had no right to make that appropriation and the President should give back to this house the confidence we reposed in him. Why does not the administration state to this side of the house the exigency?

In other words, according to this statesman from Ohio, congress had no right to prepare for a possible or probable emergency, but was justified only in making such preparations in the event that war was actually upon us. Not only that, but after the lapse of a few days if war had not transpired it became the duty of the President to hand back to Mr. Norton and the rest of the congressmen the confidence they had reposed in him, and, incidentally, of course, the money they had paid to have a war pulled off forthwith. But this is not the only grief that is gnawing at the vitals of Mr. Norton. "Why does not the administration," he howls, "state to this side of the house the exigency?

Why not, indeed? Why does not the President forestall the report of the investigation commission, disclose all his plans for the future and call upon congress to declare war before we can get the dust swabbed out of our rusty guns and enough ammunition in stock to fight a battle? In brief, why is not the administration a flamboyant ass like Mr. Norton of Ohio and a few other members of the donkey family that are occasionally found browsing and braying around the national capitol?

The apparent reason is that a kind Providence was considerate enough of the welfare of the country to endow its administration with a sufficient amount of ordinary horse sense to pursue a course that is at once safe and patriotic, undisturbed by the he-hawing of human donkeys.

IT is no trouble at all to believe the reports that Austria, Germany, Italy, France and Russia are in sympathy with Spain and would give her their moral (?) support in case she became involved in war with the United States. The official newspapers of those countries never fail to put their governments on record against this nation in any difference it may have with a European power, and we still remember the howl of disapproval that went up from the reptile press when the United States made the Venezuelan question the occasion of letting England understand that we expected her to respect the Monroe doctrine. Nothing would have pleased Willie, Francis, Nick and Humbert more than to see John Bull try to thrash Uncle Sam, but John thought the matter over and instead of reaching for his gun he acknowledged the justice of Uncle Sam's position. It was a great disappointment to Willie, Francis, Nick and Humbert.

THE assembling of American warships at Key West is, quite naturally, objectionable to the Spanish government, but the statesmen of that nation should take into consideration the fact that the destruction of the magnificent American warship on Spanish waters under suspicious circumstances is a matter that warrants some attention on the part of this government, including preparation to enforce any demands which an investigation of the circumstances may warrant.

GOOD reports are coming from the Randsburg country and other mining districts of California. Why freeze up with the country on the Klondyke when there are good chances to get gold in a decent climate?

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

When the Spaniards refer to us sneeringly as a commercial nation we become indignant and "rear back" instead of going right ahead with the determination to deserve the "reproach." We imagine that neither England nor Germany would waste any time in netting such silly flines, but they do spend a lot of time and much thought and money in extending their commerce. We Americans think we are very enterprising business men—and so we are in a way, but both the countries before referred to could give us pointers on increasing our foreign trade. It is only of late years that we have been reaching for the Mexican and Central American trade, but we are not giving South America the attention we should. Our commerce with Japan and China is considerable, but not what it should be, while some parts of Asia are entirely neglected by our merchants and manufacturers. Such is the case with Siam, according to the retiring American minister, John Barrett.

Mr. Barrett says that during the last three and a half years not more than six representatives of American houses visited that kingdom. During the same time no less than one hundred capable representatives of European firms have visited Siam and in 90 per cent of the cases have worked up a good trade. Mr. Barrett is convinced that there is the best possible opportunity for the United States to build up a large trade in Siam and invites our exporters to give it more attention than they have in the past.

The trouble with American firms is that they are too much given to trying to do business with circulars and catalogues. This method will work amongst ourselves, but it is useless in dealing with foreigners. English, French and German houses always send an agent to the place in which they wish to introduce their wares. They would laugh at the idea of sending out circulars or catalogues with, perhaps, a written line to the effect that "your patronage is respectfully solicited." They themselves consign such rubbish to the waste basket and would not think of resorting to such a cheap-john method. Of course it often costs considerable money to employ personal representatives to drum up trade and establish agencies, but a glance at the commercial statistics of Germany and England shows what can be accomplished by intelligent effort. The Germans have been particularly active the past few years in extending their foreign trade and have been pressing close upon the English. The European exporters make a careful study of this subject and some of their methods are worthy of imitation by the American houses.

THE evening papers are mad again, an unfortunate though inevitable condition. Not that it has any interest in Mr. Butler, or that he has any interest in it—not a little bit—but it says that this "disreputable sheet," the REPUBLICAN, in making a synopsis of the testimony given on Monday by Mr. Parker, bookkeeper for Mr. Butler, and for Butler & Forsyth, printed "a jumble of lies." The REPUBLICAN did not get the brief and correct report it printed from any attorney in the case, but from a reliable source, however. This paper will not under any consideration do an injustice to Mr. Butler, nor would it, if possible to avoid it, offend his pa—that is, the paper in which he has no interest. Therefore, to be unquestionably fair we will as soon as the court reporter's notes can be transcribed publish a full and correct synopsis of Mr. Parker's testimony in relation to the matters in question, whether favorable or unfavorable to Mr. Butler or Colonel Forsyth. Now that the REPUBLICAN has been charged with unfairness, it is determined that there shall be no ground for complaint, either on the part of Mr. Butler or the paper in which he has no interest.

A. P. HAYNE, of the State University department of agriculture, recently explained to a representative of the California *Fruit Grower* that there are more ways of killing the thrips than by asphyxiation through the use of cyanide of potassium or sulphuric acid, as for example: "Take a thrip, place him on a chopping block, extend the head as far as possible from the body and have some one with strength and a steady nerve bring down an axe, a good, heavy, sharp axe, right on the neck and it will kill him dead as mutton. It is just as sure as the cyanide and acid remedy." This is doubtless intended to be quite funny, and it strikes the REPUBLICAN as being very nearly as practicable as the plan so persistently urged by the salaried experts of the university of catching the pests in butterfly nets. Either is all right if you want to play at doing something upon the accomplishment of which depends the success or failure for the time being of an important industry.

WHETHER the United States would be justified in aiding Cuba to buy her independence depends entirely on the wishes of the Cubans in the matter. If they can make a satisfactory bargain with Spain it would be clearly the province and the duty of this government to aid them in securing independence upon terms satisfactory to themselves. It is not for the United States to dictate to Cuba, but to assist her financially if she desires such assistance.

JUDGE CAMPBELL of San Francisco, he of the whiskers, has decided that the domestic cat is a wild animal, and hence to destroy one is not a crime. It is greatly to be feared that the Campbell is himself a zoological freak, viz: a wild ass, but none the less his decision will come like the voice of inspiration to many weary and sleepless wanderers through this cat-haunted vale of tears, telling them to slay and spare not.

A SOUTH OF TEHACHAPI contemporary says if war comes Southern California can supply the lemons needed. Kentucky will doubtless be ready to furnish another essential ingredient, and with a little water and sugar everything will be ready for hostilities to open in a pleasant and auspicious manner.

THE American Peace Society is offering up petitions for peace to the ruler of the universe, but unless Spain very radically and suddenly changes her attitude towards Cuba it is not very likely that the prayers will avail much until after Spain has been thoroughly licked and Cuba liberated.

For every Klondyke King that will come out of the frozen north in this year of grace there will be a regiment of tramps.

AN exchange says that "Patriotism has a language not down in books." Nor is it spoken by every fellow who shoots off his mouth for war.

There are some indications that the clouds have finally sprung a leak that may in a measure compensate for the damage done by frost.

BAKERSFIELD is to have a third daily paper, with which to propel the car of progress it ought to roll along as merrily as a wagon with five wheels.

THE *Idler's* Local Lyre is kept busy making the explanation that his alleged rhymes do not mean anything. Which would seem to be quite unnecessary.

THE esteemed contemporary, the London *News*, makes some remarks about "the United States being thrown into a panic." The *News* evidently has some of our yellow journals on its exchange list.

THE additions to Fresno which desire admission to the city school district should first become a part of the city. That should be the test and the only test for admission to the school district considered by the Board of Supervisors.

THE *Examiner* now lays yellow stripes on the administration because a month has been consumed in the Maine investigation. If the overheated contemporary will make a little inventory of events, it will observe that the time has not all been wasted.

THE local Budd organ says: "The next legislature should be pledged to the abolition of all useless offices and commissions." We have been told that Governor Jim kept his pledges and abolished all the useless commissions and positions. Why this appeal to the legislature, then?

A GREAT AND UNITED COUNTRY.

The most gratifying feature of the impending crisis between this country and Spain is the confirmation which it has brought that this is indeed and in fact a united country. It has served to dissipate every vestige of the idea that the New South is not as intensely and patriotically loyal to the flag as any other section of the vast territory that acknowledges allegiance to its stars and stripes.

The press of the South, its people and their representatives in congress have stood without a dissenting voice by the administration in the preparations it is making to uphold the honor and the rights of its nation, at the cost of war if war be a necessity of the situation. It has been an exhibition of fraternal spirit and a triumph of patriotism over partisanship to warm the hearts even of the most phlegmatic lover of American institutions. With one voice the nation has spoken, and in the speaking has drowned, let it be hoped for all time, the discordant note that has been heard all too often of late years, that the country was so riven by sectionalism and selfish political jealousies that the union no longer existed except in name. It has demonstrated beyond the shadow of doubt that, differ and divide as we may upon governmental theories, we are all of one mind when a foreign enemy confronts the country.

Speaking of the South, it is particularly gratifying to note there the subsidence of bitter partisanship. It means much for that section of our country as well as the nation, and is perhaps more readily discernible in the Southern press than elsewhere. It is a matter of fact, so far as it has come under the observation of this paper, that the Democratic newspapers of today, are, as a rule, more reasonable, conservative and patriotic in their treatment of public issues than are the Democratic newspapers of the North. They are less virulent in their criticisms of their political opponents and less willing to disgrace their country by attributing low and selfish motives to every act of its administration. The press of the South appears to have finally become awake to the fact that progress and prosperity are not found so much in the channels of politics as they are in the fields of business and industry, and is devoting its attention to the promotion of industrial advancement. If this policy is followed out, the country will witness the spectacle of the South going forward in the industrial race by leaps and bounds, for there can be no doubt that too much devotion to politics and partisanism has been a brake upon its car of progress.

The following extract from the editorial columns of the Nashville *American*, one of the foremost Democratic journals of the South, is illustrative of the sentiment that finds a conspicuous place in the press of that section.

"We are next door to every thing we could ask when it comes to doing business," says the Jackson *Dispatch*. That is very true of Madison county. It has fine lands, splendid climate, and three trunk lines of railway cross each other at its centre, radiating in six directions. The same fact is true of the whole state of Tennessee in a general way. We have all the natural advantages we could desire and we are in close touch with the markets of the world. Our future progress and salvation lies much more in industrial lines than it does in politics. Let us invite capital and immigration into the state; let us do all we can to induce them to come. Such a policy persistently pursued will bring us wealth. It will make fruitful the waste places and turn our idle and unproductive resources into means of unlimited profit.

Politics is one of the necessities as well as one of the evils of a free country. Like the poor, it will always be with us. But we want as little of poverty as possible and so should it be with politics. The only royal road to prosperity is energy and toil. The way to get rich is to work.

If this is to be the policy followed in the South for the future, that section may not only be counted on with certainty for any emergency that may confront the nation, but the industrial forces of the North may well look to their laurels. Another strong arm will be reaching for the sceptre.

IT is perfectly natural for some of the European nations to jump at the conclusion that the United States has for its ultimate purpose to take possession of Cuba. Nations that have made territorial aggrandizement their rule of action for many decades would be expected to attribute the same motive to any other powerful government.

THE SERIOUS SIDE OF WAR.

The Stockton *Mail* says:

Spain is a peculiar nation in war. As one historian remarks, "This is the easiest nation to overrun and the hardest to conquer in the world." In every modern war Spain's regular military resistance has been ridiculous at first. But at the very moment when her troops have been all routed and her citizens all taken, the Spanish nation has become formidable to the victors. The Spaniard's mode of life and thought admirably fits him for guerrilla warfare, and when a nation resorts to guerrilla warfare hostile troops have on hand a problem infinitely harder than facing armies on fields of battle or behind walled fortresses.

As the REPUBLICAN said at the time the statement was made, it believes with Secretary Sherman that the tendency is to underestimate Spain as an antagonist. The Spanish are better fighters than they are anything else, and that they fight absolutely without sense or regard for the amenities of civilized warfare has been too often demonstrated to be doubted. If war comes it will be no mere spectacular display of our superior strength, but much blood and treasure will be poured forth before Spain is finally humbled and brought to submission. Notwithstanding the seriousness of such a conflict in the eyes of any one to whom the slaughter of human beings and the devastation of towns and cities has its dark side, there is a class of newspapers and politicians in this country, a limited class let it be said, who have been devoting their energies to the denunciation of the President because he has been zealously seeking the means whereby the awful conditions in Cuba might be brought to an end without embroiling this country in war with Spain, and while there has been hope of amicable settlement has declined to encourage action that would precipitate war. That the President's course has been wise and patriotic and prompted by the highest motives there can be no doubt, and that those who have been assailing him will be the first, if war should come through any suggestion made by him, to denounce him for the inevitable loss to this country of life and property, is equally certain. It is impossible for such people to be otherwise than narrowly and viciously partisan.

The REPUBLICAN believes that President McKinley will avoid war if it can be avoided with honor; if it cannot be thus avoided that he will so declare and will prosecute the war when declared with all the vigor that a united and patriotic people will desire at his hands. For despite the petty meanness of the political snarlers and slanderers this is a united country whose people are ready to follow the flag and their trusted leaders in any cause where wrongs are to be righted and justice vindicated.

THE gerrymander is in high favor with the Democratic legislature of Kentucky. Republican pluralities are not at all to the taste of the legislators of the predominant party and they deem it their sacred duty to see to it that they are banished forever and aye from the Bluegrass state. They hope to accomplish this by means of the gerrymander. The Eighth congressional district has been gerrymandered by transferring Jackson county, with its 1400 Republican majority, to the Eleventh district, and the boundary of the Third has also been changed. Fortunately the Democrats can't gerrymander the Republicans out of the state.

ON account of the drought and consequent scarcity of feed this year the forest reservations should be opened to pasturage, either in consideration of a reasonable rental to be paid by flock owners, or an agreement that they shall become responsible for any damage resulting from their occupancy of the reserve territory. With the present price of wool and sheep the industry is too important to be sacrificed on account of a lack of feed that may be supplied by a temporary relaxation of the prevailing rules. As a matter of course objections can be urged against the admission of sheep to the reservation, but they should be laid aside for this season.

HENRY CLEWS varied the monotony by saying the following good thing in his latest financial review: "The most marketable properties in the world at the present time are new warehips. While there is so much competition for them it is a good time for stock operators to be conservative." It is, indeed, a good time for the bulls and bears to lay low, Henry; and it is likely that conditions will be favorable for that sort of thing for some time. If they are too much in evidence later on they might find it necessary for their health to get in out of the draft.

THE political aspirations of Supervisor "Jimmy" Ward must be badly in need of bolstering up when his personal organ, the *Expositor*, considers it necessary to boom him at the expense of Supervisors Sayre and Manly to the extent of insinuating that the Democratic and Populist members of the board are bribe takers. If Supervisor Ward is the only honest member of the board, as his mouthpiece would have it appear, it must be admitted that the county's welfare hangs by a very slender thread so far as its legislative department is concerned.

A FEW days ago the Los Angeles *Times* remarked that "the silence of Bill Mason is ominous." It was, even more so. For evidently William had got an inkling of what that Spanish editor was going to do to him and was putting in all his spare time preparing an extemporaneous speech that would make that bloodthirsty Don sorry that he ever opened his mouth to put his foot in it.

A CARLOAD of California pickled olives went to the Eastern market from Santa Ana the other day. The quality of the fruit is said to be excellent, the demand good and prices satisfactory. Like every other branch of the fruit industry olive growing will doubtless experience its drawbacks, but it has a great future before it in California. An olive orchard will be a good thing to have.

BAKERSFIELD'S Board of Trustees are discussing the question of street sprinkling. If they want to get the most benefit for their money they will make a liberal appropriation for this purpose, even if other branches of the public service have to go with small allowance. There is nothing more essential to comfort in California towns than well sprinkled streets.

SPAIN is evidently sorry now that she ever aided Columbus to discover the country in which the infernal Yankees were invented.

THE Iowa assembly has voted to repeal the poll tax law. Considering the unpopularity of this tax and the unchristian frame of mind the very thought of it puts most of us in, it is rather surprising that we can't elect a legislature that will submit a constitutional amendment to the people providing for the abolition of the tax.

THE Ohio senate has approved of a measure intended to prevent government by injunction. It provides that in controversies between an employer and employes no injunction shall issue against the latter except after a hearing on the merits of the application. While the hearing is going on the strikers may raise shoot, it is to be presumed.

CONGRESSMAN CAPTLE's bill to establish a third judicial district of the federal court has been indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of this city and the Democratic central committee, and should receive the indorsement of every business and political organization in the San Joaquin valley. The proposition is thoroughly meritorious.

THERE are too many people who want to know things too soon, and one of them is Mike Davitt, who in the house of commons last Monday asked whether there had been any negotiations for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. We have Davitts in our congress, too. They are the idiots who are trying to force the administration to an untimely show-down of its hand.

IF the *Expositor* really thinks the REPUBLICAN unfair to Mr. Butler in its reports of the case of Forsyth vs. Butler, why does it not undertake to demonstrate the truth of its charge by printing a report of the testimony in its own columns? The case is not only of general interest, but of special interest to every raisin grower of the San Joaquin valley. Why does the *Expositor* suppress the news?

THE Sacramento *Bee* says: "'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute,' is the correct form of a quotation which stares from nearly every exchange we pick up." We are under the impression that the words really used by Pinckney, when it was intimated to him and his fellow commissioners that peace with France could be purchased, were "No, no, no; not a sixpence." However, it is very probable that the sentiment contained in the more generally accepted quotation was voiced during the negotiations between the American commissioners and the representatives of the French government. The sentiment is an excellent one no matter in what words it is couched, and worthy of a liberty loving, brave and patriotic people.

YELLOW journalism threatens to do away with the "timely editorial." It is a very risky matter at present to comment on an item the same day that it is published, for there is every probability that it will be denied the following day. Here's a case in point: A few days ago a cablegram from Madrid stated that Emperor William had declared that as long as he was emperor the Yankees should not take possession of Cuba. Of course an expression like that entitled the German emperor to a royal roast. In the first place it implies that the Americans are out for territorial aggrandizement, which is not the fact; and in the second it shows that the Emperor is inclined to mind our business instead of his own, which is intolerable. But if we had accepted the news as authentic and poured the vials of our wrath upon William's crowned caput we should have been a prey to consuming remorse, for the next day a cablegram from Berlin stated that the German foreign office had instructed the Associated Press to deny emphatically that Germany would aid Spain in case of war, as intimated in the remark attributed to the Kaiser, and to point out that the United States was an excellent friend of Germany, while Spain had repeatedly shown unfriendliness to Germany over the Carolines affair. It has been the same way with other items of "news"—published one day and contradicted the next. The safest plan for the editor to pursue is to give the news a chance to age before commenting on it. This course is especially advisable as regards reports bearing on the Maine disaster and the relations between this country and Spain.

RANDOM REMARKS.

The Chinese Minister at Washington is learning how to play euchre. So long as he leaves the pool rooms alone he'll be all right.

It looks very much as if nothing but a stuffed club could subdue Representative Lond. Congress ought to appropriate the money to put him to sleep.

Col. Pagliori, Havana's chief of police, says that the correspondents of the yellow papers are "liars," "pigs" and "canaille." The Colonel must be a Sunday school superintendent. He doesn't put it nearly hard enough.

The report that a Colorado woman attempted to commit suicide because she failed to be elected to office is no doubt a malicious fabrication. It is probable that her political rivel twitted her with wearing a last season's hat and that the poor woman brooded over the mean accusation.

The great and only John L. Sullivan has spoken. In the course of an interview a column long he says four times "Let us blow every Spaniard to hell." If the dons would only come within range of John L's mighty breath they'd think they had been struck by a blast from Hades sure enough.

It is reported that the German emperor is experimenting privately with a new explosive which he claims to have invented and which he proposes to call "roxite." If William persists in monkeying with high explosives the time may soon come when there will not be enough left of him to fill a "mailed fist."

The supremacy of "Soapy" Smith of Skaguay will soon come to an end. A steamer with twenty New England widows on board, bound for that port, stopped at San Francisco Wednesday to lay in a supply of coal and provisions. The New England widow, it may be stated, is the most ferocious of her kind.

A yellow journal of New York asked Jim Corbett whether he would fight in the army or navy in the event of war between Spain and the United States. The bruiser told the y. j. to fix up a story to suit itself, and added that he would fight anything. Of course this was mere bombast. It is dollars to doughnuts that James will not guarantee to stand up for ten rounds against his mouth.

Josef Hoffman, the boy pianist, has set the New York women crazy with his playing. "After a recent performance dozens of feminine arms tried almost to strangle him," says an exchange. Fact is the only thing that has prevented me from becoming a golfer. I was tending that way, but managed to nip myself in the bud. Nobody had been strangled in my family for 200 years, and I did not care to break the record.

Senator Gallinger, who is in Cuba, writing of Matanzas, says: "The city settles by the day, as it did before it was ravaged by famine, etc." It doesn't seem reasonable to the Senator to expect that the city will refuse to settle by the day any longer and go somewhere else to settle just because of a famine. The New Hampshire man appears to be under the impression that a famine acts like an earthquake or a tidal wave.

The Rev. Hugh Johnson, who furnishes amusement to President McKinley every Sunday morning, challenges the whole Latin Union to step up and be thrashed by us. "Come the three corners of the world in arms and we shall shock them!" he exclaimed last Sunday. It may be stated in passing that the reverend gentleman has already shocked three corners of the world, and that the fourth is in hiding.

The story told about Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya is a good one—in fact, it's almost too good to be true. If it is not a yellow yarn Eulate is a thoroughbred and will no doubt give a good account of himself in case his ship is ever engaged. Perhaps the same reason that caused Eulate to boot his Spanish visitor caused that American naval officer to put Hero Decker to sleep with a chair. Miss Cisneros' rescuer must have been pretty well knocked out, for he has not been heard of since.

Rowdyism is to be hereafter prohibited in baseball. It cannot be stopped in football unless the game itself is done away with.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Tush, tush! Let us have a better opinion of our college boys than that. If they will abolish mass plays and tackle higher the brutal features will be eliminated from football. Not only this, but the game will be made more interesting for the spectators, which counts for a good deal.

The State University co-eds will refuse to play basket ball with the Stanford girls if any men are allowed to be present. The Palo Alto damsels do not object to the presence of male "rooters," and the newspapers are in consequence making physical comparisons unfavorable to the Berkeley co-eds, going so far as to say that the latter object to playing before college boys because they are knock-kneed and spavined. Of course this is a libel, the Berkeley co-ed leg being o. k. It is the modesty of the U. C. maidens that is awry. A modesty that allows them to go biking in bloomers, but that objects to their playing basket ball in public needs fixing.

R. M. M.

A WELCOME SOUVENIR.

Prominent French Official's Opinion of "Imperial Fresno."

The following letter received recently by Dr. Rowell from M. Henry Grosjean, inspector general of agriculture of France, and at one time a visitor in Fresno on behalf of his government, will be read with interest by those who remember his visit some fifteen years ago:

PARIS, 32 Rue Mobitor,
February 28, 1898.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I will not delay one minute to tell you I am in receipt of the beautiful and artistic "Imperial Fresno" you were so kind as to send me. Many and many thanks for it. Nothing could interest me more. But what wonderful changes, what progress, what an incredible prosperity since fifteen years! It is nearly impossible to believe one's own eyes when looking at these marvelous scenes. You must be proud of your city, my dear Doctor, you who saw her birth and contributed so much to her development and progress. Your patient of old congratulates you very much on your work, and congratulates himself also to have been for some time a member of the Fresno community, of which he has kept such a grateful souvenir.

Before closing and bidding you good bye, knowing the interest you take in my welfare, I have the pleasure to tell you that some time ago I was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Many kind regards to Dr. Padlar, please, while, with renewed thanks, I remain, dear Doctor, most cordially yours.

H. GROSJEAN.

HOSPITABLY ENTERTAINED.

Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society Visits Mrs. M. E. Lawson.

Mrs. M. E. Lawson entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of the first Presbyterian church, at her home five miles east of Fresno, a few days ago. Lunch was served in a large tent that had been decorated for the occasion. About sixty ladies were present and they enjoyed themselves very much.

Those present were: Mesdames Whittan, Vaughn, Eccleson, A. B. Smith, Holland, Edmunds, Myers, Armstrong, Madary, Long, Higgins, Dick, Jackson, Cutten, Slater, Glasgow, McLean, Kletts, Anderson, Hume, Brainard, Brenton, Evans, Dennett, McKay, Wharton, Aber, Gilbert, Bonner, Dickey, Bell, Thompson, Jewett, Pierson, Cardwell, Weist, Iverson, Irvine, Spence, Porter, Prescott, Pierce. The Misses Smith, Lindsay, Iverson, Lawson, South, Crawford. Rev. Edward Eccleston, J. C. Vaughn, H. H. Whitten.

Mrs. Graff of San Leandro is in Fresno visiting Mrs. D. D. Allison.

BORN.

URIDGE—At Fowler, March 17, 1898, to the wife of Walter G. Bridge, a son.

MARRIED.

CLIFFORD—GALE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gale, on San Pablo avenue in Oakville, March 13, 1898, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating, M. H. Clifford and Miss Cora E. Gale, both of Fresno.

DIED.

BACHANT—In Easterby, March 17, 1898, Lucy Ann Bachant, a native of New York, aged 71 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Saturday), March 19th at 10 o'clock from the residence in Easterby, three miles east of Fresno. Services at the grave. [San Jose papers please copy.]

Salt Rheum

Intense Suffering—Could Not Sleep Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had salt rheum on my arms, which itched intensely and kept me from sleeping. The skin on my hands would crack open. My friends believed I was suffering from blood poisoning. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did not see any improvement with the first bottle but continued with the medicine and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My hands are now as smooth as I could wish." A. D. HAGEY, Elroy, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

DEATH WAS HER DOWRY

Victorine Sasselli's Sad Experience.

Details of the St. Helena Tragedy.

Julius Bohn Ends His Suit by Killing His Fiancee and Himself.

ST HELENA, March 17.—St. Helena has again been thrown into a fever of excitement by a murder, hardly less sensational than that of the Clark fratricide. The victim is Miss Victorine Sasselli, and her murderer, Louis Bohn, ended his own life a moment after he fired the bullet into the head of the girl.

Bohn and Miss Sasselli had for some time been engaged to be married, but the family of Miss Sasselli was well-to-do, while Bohn was only a laborer in the employ of S. Stevens & Co., wine merchants. Bohn was anxious to be married at once, but the girl, believing he was yet unable to support her in the style to which she was accustomed, refused to consent to his wishes, although being willing to maintain the engagement.

Yesterday Bohn received $200 from his parents to enable him to marry and last evening drove out to the Sasselli place in Chiles valley. Learning that his fiancee had driven into St. Helena, ten miles distant, with her father, Bohn said he would go to meet them. When near St. Helena, he encountered them driving homeward and invited the girl to enter his conveyance. She declined to go. She continued her refusals despite much urging until her father joined his entreaty to that of her lover.

"It will be all right, Victorino," said her father, and the girl reluctantly made the change. No sooner was Miss Sasselli seated in Bohn's buggy than he urged his horse and was soon out of the sight of Mr. Sasselli. Half an hour later Sasselli found lying in the middle of the road the dead body of Julius Bohn. Fearing danger to his daughter, he hurried on, but when he reached home he found Victorine dead with a bullet hole in her temple. The horse had galloped into the yard, dragging the body of the girl, whose dress had caught on the step of the buggy.

It is supposed that Bohn renewed his request for an early marriage, and that Miss Sasselli, again refusing, he shot her first and then himself.

Copper River Notes.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 17.—The steam schooner Rival arrived today from Copper River, Alaska. The Rival encountered a terrible storm on the way down and was forced to put into Yakutat bay for three days. Out of the 1000 prospectors that have been landed at Valdez 800 have started into the interior. The remainder were camped on the ice at Valdez. The Rival reports having spoken the schooner Moonlight, northbound, with all well on board. The schooner General Siglin has arrived out safely, discharged and is now returning. Nothing was seen of the brigantine Blakeley or her consort, which left here some weeks ago for Copper river ports.

Another Rich Strike.

SEATTLE, March 17.—According to the statement of Charles Banham of Chicago who arrived here today on the steamer Excelsior from Cook Inlet, Alaska, a rich placer field has been discovered on Kiens peninsula. The discovery was made in January by A. R. McConnaughey. The surface dirt panned out from $3 to $4 to the pan. The find is 2000 feet above sea level.

Santa Claras Defeat Stanford.

SAN JOSE, March 17.—The baseball contest at Oesler's park today between the Santa Clara nine and the Stanford team was witnessed by 2000 people. Santa Clara took the lead and increased it as the game progressed, winning by a score of 14 to 6.

A Child Drowned.

MERCED, March 17.—Charles Acres, the 5-year-old son of Edwin Acres of this city, while playing along the banks of Bear creek this afternoon, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned.

A Lumber Company Dissolved.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—An application was filed in the superior court today by the Oregon and California Lumber Company for leave to dissolve. The action was decided upon by the board of directors as being for the best interests of all concerned.

They Wear Like Iron

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

LEVI STRAUSS & CO. SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Garment Guaranteed.

PERSONAL.

County Surveyor Hoxie is in Madera county.

Editor C. O. Ziegenfuss is in San Francisco.

Mrs. Carrol Ghent is ill at Horn's Sanitarium.

Judge Fairweather of Reedley was in Fresno yesterday.

F. J. Berleigh returned from San Francisco last night.

Sheriff D. W. Westfall of Madera was in Fresno last evening.

Charles Wilcox and G. W. Wright were up from Visalia yesterday.

Mrs. Adam Baird has returned from an extended visit in San Francisco.

Pat Duffy was fined $5 by Recorder Clark yesterday for disturbing the peace.

Scott McKay and Will Hills are on the West Side doing surveying for Miller & Lux.

Supt. Kirk has returned from Butte county, where he was called by the death of his brother.

R. Roberts and wife and Mrs. E. H. Cox were down from Madera last evening to attend the theater.

Mrs. C. P. Jensen arrived on last evening's train from San Francisco to meet Mr. Jensen, who is here on business.

W. B. Tucker, formerly superintendent of the Kenaka mine in Tuolumne county, has returned to his home in Fowler.

Mrs. Mary A. Kupfer has returned from Los Angeles. She was accompanied by Mrs. Nellie Quinn of Butte, Montana.

M. V. Rork lectured on Populism in Clovis last evening. He will visit several mountain precincts before returning to Fresno.

H. P. Mason, E. O. Reyner, A. K. Funk, E. C. Southworth and E. Stack of Sanger were in Fresno last evening to attend the presentation of "1492."

George W. White and sister of Sentinel are in Fresno. Miss White was advised by her physician to visit this place for her health. Her brother is a fortunate Klondyker and owns a mine on Bonanza creek.

Chinese Boycotted in Montana.

SALT LAKE, March 17.—A special to the *Tribune* from Butte, Mont., says: The boycott of the Chinese in Butte by the labor unions of the city during the last two years and now a matter of investigation by Judge Blake of the United States court will soon become a matter of diplomatic investigation by the Chinese government. This has been determined upon by Col. W. S. Saunders and his associate counsel for the Chinese. The proposition of demanding a reparation from the United States government of the financial interests to the Chinese as a result of the boycott, has been under serious discussion by the attorneys of the complainants for the past week. It was only today, however, that the matter was generally settled and agreed upon to submit the boycott affair to the Chinese minister at Washington.

Government Reindeer sold.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 17.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, acting on behalf of the war department has sold 280 head of the reindeer herd that was purchased for the Yukon relief expedition, to private parties. It is understood that the government received $100 per head. The purchasers were P. O. Richardson, an Alaska mail carrier and W. A. Erdman, who is connected with an Alaskan transportation company.

The Kasson Will Case.

STOCKTON, March 17.—After having W. A. Cowdery on the stand nearly all day in the legal battle over the Kasson thousands, court adjourned until Tuesday next on account of the illness of Mary Mann, an important witness. It developed that Cowdery had knowledge that Kasson had a son in the person of George Kasson and that he (Cowdery) had omitted to mention that son's name when he filed a petition for the distribution of the estate.

John Anderson, a peace disturber, was sentenced to six days in jail by Recorder Clark yesterday.

"BETTER CLOTHES FOR .... BETTER TIMES,"

But keep down the price"—that's our platform for 1898. It has taken careful selection and close buying to do what we are doing this season. The finest suits, top coats and furnishing goods in America, the best styles from the leading makers and values that surpass our best efforts of other years. Hart, Schaffner & Marx Guaranteed Clothing is sold here for the price of ordinary goods.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

Hermann's, 1824 Mariposa Street.

"ART OF DRESS" SENT ON APPLICATION.

A COUNTY FAIR

Considered by the 100,000 Club.

But Will Not Assume the Responsibility.

Representative Castle's Federal Court Bill Indorsed—Dried Fruit Exhibit.

The new executive committee of the Hundred Thousand Club met at the city hall last night and took action on several important matters. The meeting was a lively one, and the new blood infused by reason of the election last Thursday is making itself felt.

The members present last night were Mark Webster, Taylor Albin, E. F. Bernhard, M. V. Ashbrook, William Glass, G. A. Smith, James Gallagher, J. B. Harrington, Paul Fast, J. M. Collier, J. W. Shanklin and E. H. Morgan.

On motion of Mr. Bernhard the president was authorized to appoint three members on each of the following committees for the ensuing year: Ways and means, advertising, manufactures, public improvements and finance and auditing.

The Kings river wagon road matter was made a special order for the next meeting.

The Hundred Thousand Club, after a discussion, decided last night not to take any steps toward getting up an old-fashioned county fair. The secretary was instructed to inform Dr. S. L. Chapman that the club did not feel disposed to assume the responsibility of the undertaking.

Congressman Castle's bill to establish a new judicial district for the benefit of Fresno and other counties in the valley, which has been indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Democratic county central committee, was also indorsed last night by the Hundred Thousand Club, so that if indorsements count for anything it ought to go through congress with a whoop. The motion was made by J. M. Collier, and was unanimously carried. The president was instructed to telegraph the action of the club to Mr. Castle.

The club also took up the matter of securing a local train to connect with the Visalia flyer at Collis and thus give this city the benefit of another train service with the metropolis. On the suggestion of Mr. Harrington the club decided to join in the request that the Southern Pacific Company put on the local train as suggested, and the secretary was instructed to present the matter to the company through S. F. Booth, the local agent.

Mr. Bernhard moved that the President appoint a committee of three to investigate the matter of arranging for an exhibit of Fresno county dried fruits in some Eastern city or cities next fall. Mr. Bernhard, George A. Smith and James Gallagher were appointed to constitute the committee.

The club then adjourned.

WEST PARK PARAGRAPHS.

Rain Clouds Wanted, But no War Clouds—The Frost.

Farmers are looking more anxiously for rain clouds than for war clouds.

The five months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Abbie, that died last Mondy, was buried on Wednesday at Mountain View cemetery. Mr. Abbie is lately from Colorado with his family and is a cousin of R. W. Abbie. The funeral was from the home of the parents.

Peter Elliott, who has been very sick for two weeks, is but little better.

No doubt fruit has been damaged to some extent by frost, but the trees, especially apricots, are very heavily loaded and the chances are that enough for a fair crop still remains on them.

The baseball players of West Park are to play a match on Sunday with the Kroeger boys, north of town, on the latter's grounds.

Nothing but a heavy rainfall can prevent a most enjoyable time at the ball on Friday night of this week, as everyone is waiting for a chance to trip the light fantastic, and good music is promised.

Cool, cloudy weather is favorable for grain.

Vineyards are mostly plowed and people are waiting for an attack on the vines by the thrips. AL FALFA.

West Park, March 17, 1898.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Executive and General Committee Will Meet Tomorrow.

There will be a special meeting of the executive committee and of the general committee of the Farmers Club on Saturday afternoon, at which the vacancies of eleven retiring members of the general committee will be filled.

The report of the committee on drainage will also be received, making the meeting a most important one. A full attendance is very earnestly desired.

The Inconsistency of Combination.

From the Tulare Register.

Gentle fiatist, there is today in world's monetary volume the equivalent of $3,715,000,000 in coined silver, and the silverites are anxiously endeavoring to multiply that sum by two. If they succeed this new silver will unquestionably take the place of the fiat money now in circulation and your cause will be as dead as McGinty. And yet some of you are trying to fuse with the silverites, the men who deny the power of fiat and are striving to sweep what fiat money there is off the earth. Now stand off and look at yourself in the nearest mirror and see what sort of an inconsistent curio you are anyway trying to fuse with an enemy that is uncompromising and ingrained and wants to demonetize and demolish all the paper money there is on earth!

Will Be Tried for Abduction.

Bill Shipp, the Indian who recently abducted a 6-year-old child, will have his preliminary examination before Justice Phillips of Letcher today. Constable Ben Dennis was down from Letcher yesterday and returned home with the prisoner this morning. The abducted child is the progeny of a Chinaman named Charley Bisinsino and an Indian squaw. Shipp took the child away from the squaw and proposed to make it a member of his family.

To Foreclose a Mortgage.

The Farmers' Bank of Fresno yesterday sued S. N. Griffith, Annie Teague Griffith and others to foreclose a mortgage for $1750 on the southwest quarter of section 34, township 16 south of range 21, east. Two other defendants are made parties to the suit because they claim an interest in the property.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MONTEREY ROAD NEWS.

The Road Will Pass Through Los Muertoo Pass.

The gentlemen interested in the Monterey and Fresno railroad are still in this city and expect to remain here for several days yet. They are looking after their rights of way and interviewing the people who agreed to give rights of way to the road when it was being talked of before.

Col. James of London is engaged in completing his report from the notes which he has taken on his trips of inspection along the proposed line. As yet he has little to say about the particulars of his investigation, but he is believed to be well pleased with what he saw. He thinks American newspapers have a habit of being too previous.

In a conversation with a friend, Mr. Rosling, who is also interested in the road, stated that it would surely be built within a year. Colonel James and Major Dandridge took a trip as far as O'Neals in the interest of the road the other day, but did not go any further, as they stated that there was at present too much snow in the hills.

Major Dandridge stated last night that the road would pass through Los Muertoo pass and on through Buena Vista pass. The proposed route calls for the construction of four tunnels, but they will all be short ones.

ADULTERY CASE DISMISSED.

J. W. Halbert and Mrs. Holmes Not Punished.

J. W. Halbert and Mrs. Addie Holmes, recently arrested for adultery, were dismissed from custody yesterday upon motion of the prosecuting attorney. The preliminary examination came up before Justice St. John.

The case is a peculiar one from a legal standpoint. While it is generally understood that Halbert has a wife, there is no evidence that he has ever married. Mrs. Holmes' husband was present at the trial, but nevertheless this did not afford any evidence admissable in court that she ever entered the bonds of matrimony. The couple were married in Kansas, but a husband is not allowed to testify against his wife, so he could not go on the stand to prove this fact.

After the couple were dismissed from custody the husband, S. D. Holmes, and John Clifton, brother of the woman, attempted to chastise Halbert for his attentions to Mrs. Holmes. The three met in the hallway outside of the justice court and a triangular fight commenced. Before any black eyes resulted Deputy Constable Johnny Albin interferred. No arrests were made.

TREE PLANTING.

Many Peach Tees Being Put Out This Spring.

Good Business at the Nurseries. Should Plant More Olives.

The Fresno nurseries, besides supplying the local demand for fruit trees, fill many orders from other points in the San Joaquin valley. This season there has been a good demand for trees, but fewer new orchards are being planted than last spring. The nursery depots were visited yesterday by a reporter and the following is a result of the information furnished by Messrs. Marshall and Roeding:

While apricot trees were in great demand last year, this spring peaches are the favorite variety. The frosts last season injured the apricots and for this reason the fruit growers are inclined to plant hardier fruits. There is a great demand for Muir peach trees. Prunes are not being planted extensively. Many persons are planting pear trees upon their alkali tracts. The trees seem to be adapted to such soil. A larger number of nectarines are being planted this season than last.

There is a good demand for olive trees from points in Southern California. The Fancher Creek nursery has shipped 81,000 olive trees to points south of Tehachapi. Mr. Roeding stated that the demand for local planting is very slight. He has great faith in the San Joaquin valley as an olive growing region.

"I am surprised that the people in the San Joaquin valley do not plant more olive groves," he said. "Nowhere in the state are the conditions so favorable for olive culture, as our soil and climate seem specially adapted to this variety of fruit. The trees are free from the diseases and insects common in other localities."

The nurserymen seem to be pretty well satisfied with the season's business, although the sale of trees will be lighter than last season.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

To Be Held at the Scandinavian High School Tomorrow.

A teachers' institute will be held at the Scandinavian high school tomorrow between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. A general invitation is extended to be present. The following interesting program will be rendered:

Number Work.......Alice Rogers
Music.......Miss A. Applegarth
Geography.......E. W. Lindsey
Discussion
The Teacher, a Social Factor.......Miss Coats
Discussion
Morality in Our Schools.......Dr. Martin
Discussion.......Miss Lewis
"The Lady of the Lake".......Professor Kenyon
.......Chase Sagre
How to Teach Fractions.......B. M. Trautwein
Discussion

Story of the Gypsy Moth.

Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

The Massachusetts legislature granted last week an appropriation of $200,000. Behind that appropriation is a story of a puff of wind, of a door opened suddenly, of a current of air that has been instrumental in the destruction of property to the value of millions. Summarily it is as follows: Years ago a naturalist came to Medford. Among his possessions were some eggs. They were quite small, and one morning, when he happened to be examining them under a microscope, a visitor appeared. A window was open and the draught which the visitor brought with him blew the eggs through it. The naturalist went about telling what had occurred. No one cared. He added that the eggs were those of the gypsy moth. No one listened. Twenty years later the ravages of the moth were such as to call for legislative interference. The worms had then spread through thirty townships. Trees were ruined, crops were assailed. In 1890 the state ordered that $50,000 be expended in eliminating them. They fattened on it. Last year the entomologist of the Board of Agriculture submitted a report in which he estimated that to exterminate them it would require fifteen years and $1,500,000. Hence the further and recent appropriation. If the estimate turns out to be relatively correct, some time in the twentieth century the mischief caused by a puff of wind three decenniums previous will have ended. Such is the tale of the gypsy moth.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

WOODLAND, March 10.—The boiler used for irrigating John Martin's garden on Putah creek, two miles north of Woodland, blew up this evening. E. J. Baird, the engineer, was instantly killed. John Martin was badly scalded but will recover.

NEW SQUADRON TO BE FORMED

It Will Be Assembled at Hampton Roads.

Three Monitors Ordered to Key West.

The Oregon Will Be Sent to the Atlantic Coast—Spain's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The event of the day in official circles was the issuing of an order for the formation of a new squadron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hampton Roads.

The squadron in the beginning will consist of five ships, all the best of their types. Two of them, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn from the present North Atlantic fleet at Key West and Tortugas. In ordering this movement the navy department is not animated by any purpose of yielding to representations or intimations that may have come from the Spanish minister. On the contrary the new squadron was brought about by purely strategic considerations although it appears from the nature of the force so far under orders to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, that this strategy is of the defensive nature. The new squadron cannot be called a "flying squadron" because the association of heavy battleships with fleet cruisers like the Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis reduces the available speed to that of the slowest vessel, and the squadron could not do much "flying" in the naval sense. The indications, rather, are that when reinforced by some smaller cruisers, the squadron will constitute an ideal naval defense.

MONITORS ON GUARD.

For the past two months influences have been at work in the navy department about this change, and as a policy board headed by Captain Crowinshield, has been in frequent session of late at the department, it is believed that it has indorsed the plan at last.

Although the other ships to be added to the squadron have not yet been definitely selected, it is surmised that they will include some of the other battleships at Key West, and the armored cruiser New York, in which case Admiral Sicard, it is believed, will command the new force. In place of the cruiser New York the people of Key West will look upon the grim outlines of the big monitor Puritan, supposedly the most powerful ship in smooth water in the world. She will have to assist her on guard the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah and the monitor Amphitrite. The Puritan is now at Norfolk, almost ready for sea; the Miantonomah is at League island quite ready, and so is the Amphitrite at Port Royal, S. C., so the order in the end will result in the gathering of the pick of the North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads.

HAMPTON ROADS.

The point is said to be the best strategic point on the Atlantic Coast. It is almost centrally located and the ships from that point can reach any portion of the coast in short order. Besides the second best navy yard in the country is there to fall back upon for repairs to the ships. There is plenty of the best coal at Newport News, there is easy water to navigate, and finally the forts at Hampton Roads may serve as a base of operations in case of need for protection.

These are the considerations which animated the navy department in making this new order. It is announced that the commander of the new squadron has not yet been selected, and pending that selection or the arrival in port of Admiral Sicard, it is expected that Captain Higginson, the commander of the battleship Massachusetts and the senior officer, will hold the command of the squadron.

Remaining at Key West after the departure of the Massachusetts and the Texas, Admiral Sicard will still have a fleet of his own in numbers, when the spectacle will be presented of a fleet and a squadron on one station, something not seen since the civil war.

The monitors which it is designed to send to Key West are said to be well fitted for the service. Owing to their light draught of from 15 to 16 feet they will be able to navigate safely the shallow waters of the Florida coast and will not be obliged, like the Iowa, to lie six miles out at sea from Key West to secure enough water under keel.

THE OREGON.

The gunboat Helena reported to the department that she had sailed today from Funchal, Madeira, for Key West to join the squadron. It is now said that it has been definitely determined to bring the battleship Oregon around South America to Key West. The navy department has issued orders that such trial as may be made of the new torpedo boat Rodgers, shall take place while the boat is under way Saturday next from Baltimore to Norfolk. She will also go southward to join the flotilla at Key West. The Columbia and Minneapolis are still each 260 men short of their full quota, but it is expected that enough men will be secured in the course of a few days to enable the ships to be sent to Hampton Roads to execute the orders issued today.

SPANISH DIPLOMACY.

The Spanish minister called at the state department at 3 o'clock and remained with Judge Day something over an hour. Both parties to the conference were extremely reserved at its conclusion. It is understood, however, that it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

At that time the naval order taking the battleships Texas and Massachusetts from Key West and assigning them to the fleet at Hampton Roads was not known at the state department, so the minister was not officially informed of the fact. He heard it later and was naturally much gratified that the gradual strengthening of the fleet at Key West had been the subject of grave apprehension by the Spanish department. The semi-official statement given out at Madrid advising the government that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be indignantly repelled by Spain attracted much interest in official circles.

There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the American court of inquiry, and to that end was preparing to anticipate and offset it by making clear the government's policy of standing by the report of the Spanish commission. The report of the latter body was due in Madrid yesterday, and while its conclusions are not officially known, it is a foregone conclusion that it will find that the Maine disaster was due to an accident resulting in internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterance of Captain Peral, head of the Spanish commission, who stated publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity will be indignantly repelled, is the further statement from reliable sources that Spain has made it clear to the authorities here that intervention may lead to war.

The prospects of such intervention appear to be seriously entertained by Spain, and strong efforts have been made to avert it by showing that the condition of the reconcentrados did not warrant the step, and also that it would threaten to end all prospects of further pacific negotiations.

"Have been" best baking powders, take a back seat, please—make room for the IS best—

Trophy

304 Tillmann & Bendel, Mfrs.

CUBA'S PROTEST.

Nothing Less Than Independence Will Ever Be Accepted.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The following proclamation to the people of the United States was issued by Thomas Estrada Palma at the office of the Cuban Junta tonight:

To the American People:—The frequency with which there have lately appeared in the public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals that Cuba would accept or could be forced to accept autonomy or anything short of independence, has impelled us to make a definite and final statement on this subject.

From the first our motto has been "Independence or Death." We are now more firmly than ever determined to carry out our program. As we will not accept, we will not even discuss the proposals of autonomy. After three years of the most sanguinary and uncivilized warfare of modern times, carried on by Spain, we are stronger than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideas and our national honor we can confide to the keeping of ourselves alone.

I cannot think that the American people have forgotten the principle laid down in their own declaration of independence, nor can I believe that any true American can be found who would advise us to forsake the idea of Republican government for the monarchial even in its most liberal form.

There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept autonomy, except by force of arms.

We have fought three years, not against Spain alone, but against the whole world. Not a helping hand was extended to us, no country gave us equal rights with Spain. The right to arm our people by purchasing weapons in this country and transporting them to Cuba is admitted, but although engaged in lawful traffic, we had to run the blockade to get from these shores, and again run the gauntlet in Cuba.

Our ships and cargoes were seized, subject to delay, but invariably restored by the slow and costly process of the law. Nevertheless we never faltered. We always appreciated the fact that the sympathy of the administration was with us. Spain has proven impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires the aid of the United States to compel us to accept.

I cannot believe that the American people would ever lend itself to the most treacherous and bloodstained monarchy of history for such a purpose. Should such prove to be the case, however, I declare in the name of the Cuban people in arms that force alone can compel our submission. We, who have seen hundreds of thousands of our race and families exterminated by slow starvation by a cowardly decree of the most inhuman commander of sanguinary Spain, will fight against anything but independence, no matter who opposes us. But if, unfortunately, this incredible proposal be carried into effect and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer idea of free institutions than the victors.

In such case we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our flag and our aspirations, and Cuba will yet be free. Nor will we ever agree to a truce until our independence is established. We will continue to fight as did the Americans under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, even after the treaty of peace is signed, if it should be necessary.

The Cubans cannot be convinced that the United States will ever try to force us to remain under the Spanish flag, but I have deemed it my duty to appeal to the generosity, the sympathy and the patriotism of the American people, to the end that they may understand the justice and firmness of our demand for complete independence.

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

NAVY INCREASE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The house committee on naval affairs has disposed of the question of increases in the vessels of the navy unless there is some change of disposition among the members. The committee, by unanimous vote, adopted the motion of Foss of Illinois, to authorize the construction of six new torpedo boats and six new torpedo boat destroyers and the provision for this has been incorporated in the naval bill. It has not been decided what appropriation will be made for this purpose. It is said to be likely that the torpedo boats will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 each, though it is possible the sum given may exceed that. A member of the committee stated that the torpedo boat destroyers may cost between $200,000 and $250,000 each. There has been no conclusion as to the amount to be given for the construction of five new dry docks about which, however, it is significant as showing economy that all of them except that at Algiers, are to be built of timber.

It is now improbable that the bill will be in shape for report to the house before Saturday or Monday next.

The bill has been carefully gone over by the war department and will be introduced in the house by representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, who it is said, will urge it vigorously, inasmuch as it is an administration measure. The basis of the bill will be the well known three battalion organizations. That is an ideal peace status of the army, but provision is made for the exercise by the president of full power to increase each one of the existing companies from 75 men, the present strength, to 250 men.

THE MILITIA.

In view of the possibility of a conflict with Spain considerable interest centers just now in the strength of the militia force of the United States which would be liable to be called upon in case of necessity. The latest report made to congress by acting secretary of war Meiklejohn, based on returns received at the adjutant general's office for 1897, shows that the total organized military strength of the United States is 114,362 men, while the number of men available for military duty (unorganized) is 10,301,339.

GENERAL MILES' VIEWS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Major General Miles returned to Washington today. Before taking his departure he was asked what he thought concerning the war situation, and he replied reflectively:

"It's very hard to foretell just what will happen. Matters look very serious, but this country is prepared for any emergency.

"My inspection of the fortifications and defenses in this vicinity made as well as on other parts of the coast, has proved satisfactory. We have the finest personnel of army men of any in the world. Many of these men have had four years' hard experience on the frontier.

If trouble comes it is not a question of men and patriotism, but a question of supplying the proper engines of war. The machinery that has been turning out the steel for twenty-story buildings is rapidly being utilized now to manufacture cannon, rifles and other war implements.

The largest measure of preparation just made by the war department to meet the contingencies of the future probably has just been created. It is the preparation of a bill providing among other sections for the placing of the army on a war footing for the full strength of 104,000 men.

Customs Receipts Increasing.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The receipts from customs today amount to $1,301,751. This is the highest point by nearly $365,000 that the customs has reached since the new tariff went into effect about eight months ago. For some time the receipts from customs have been increasing with regularity, but only lately has the increase become noticeable from day to day. It is believed that the import of sugar is beginning to contribute materially to the receipts.

RICHER FIELDS

Than Klondike—Wonderful Future for Kotzebue Sound.

In order that the region of Kotzebue Sound may be more generally understood, we have compiled a series of answers to the hundreds of questions which have been asked us regarding that country. Kotzebue Sound is about two hundred miles north of St. Michaels. The three principal rivers emptying into the sound are: Noboark, Kubuck and Selawik rivers. The government expedition under Lieutenant Stoney made winter quarters in 1885 and 1886 at Fort Cosmos, about two hundred miles up the Kubuck river. Lieutenant Stoney reports the natives to be friendly; that there is an abundance of game, fish and timber to be had. Last fall the natives brought down a quantity of gold to trade to the whalers. According to a reliable whaling captain, they wanted to know if it was the kind of stuff the miners were looking for on the Yukon. They said there was plenty of the same stuff in the Backland and Kubuck rivers. But two white men are known to have prospected in that country; they brought out $15,000 last fall. Shortness of provisions forced them out. There will probably not be more than 700 or 800 men over the hundreds of miles of territory, while on the Yukon at a low estimate there will be 75,000 men. We will establish a trading station, erect a warehouse where we will take care of the provisions of our passengers free of charge. We are building a flat bottom, stern wheel steamboat to convey passengers and their goods up the river. Any one wishing to return in sixty or ninety days will be brought to San Francisco free of charge, providing they furnish their own provisions on the return passage. An abundance of coal has been found on Kubuck river. The company owns its own vessels, therefore enabling them to give better facilities than a chartered ship.

The "J. A. Falkenberg" will leave San Francisco on May 10th; will call at Port Clarance on her way north so as to be in readiness to enter the sound as soon as the ice will permit.

Mr. J. A. Ralston, who has been in this section for over two years, and is thoroughly conversant with the country, natives and their language, will have charge of the expedition and will remain there through the winter.

Near the head waters of Kubuck river there is a pass which the natives have used for years. By a four days' portage one can reach the Koyukuk river, and by floating down will come into the Yukon near "Minook."

A short distance above the forks of the Koyukuk as much as $100 a day has been made with a rocker. The gold found was course, indicating that there must be creeks near by in which large quantities of gold might be found; but very little prospecting has been done on the headwaters of this river. It runs parallel to the Yukon and is but a few days' travel from Kubuck river.

The Lynde & Hough Co. are an old and well known established firm of many years' standing. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of reaching the new gold fields, avoiding the long and tedious travel over the passes, will do well to apply early for passage of our agent, J. H. Elkinton, 1150 I street, Fresno, Cal.

LYNDE & HOUGH CO.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness. Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constipation it's the Best and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy; sold on a guarantee. Nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. Mariposa and K streets.

After years of untold suffering from piles, B. W. Pursell of Knittersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy. Dr. C. Paddock druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

SPAIN MAKES HER DEMAND

Wants Our Fleet Removed.

Reports on the Maine Wreck Will Clash.

The Concentration of Troops and Equipment of Ships Goes Steadily On.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the *World* from Madrid says: "It leaks out, notwithstanding great reserve in official quarters, that the government knows that the Spanish and the American committees inquiring into the cause of the blowing up of the Maine do not agree in the conclusions drawn from their respective investigations, but that their reports clash.

The Spanish commission is firm in the opinion that the catastrophe was the result of an accidental explosion inside the Maine. On the other hand, the American court of inquiry, it is said, exonerates the officers of the Maine from any blame—attributing the disaster to some unknown exterior cause.

The Spanish government expected cable dispatches from the Admiral at Havana, with the final report of the Spanish commission before the meeting of the extraordinary council of Ministers which was summoned for last evening. But nothing will be known probably concerning the future intentions of the Spanish Cabinet until President McKinley duly intimates the course he proposes to adopt.

It is evident that the Spanish government has determined to stand on the defensive while resolutely keeping in touch with public sentiment in regard to the upholding of Spanish interests and rights in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 16.—General Blanco gave a banquet at the palace to the officers of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo today. The high officials of the autonomous government were present.

The report is circulated here that Spain has requested the United States to remove the fleet now at Dry Tortugas and Key West to a greater distance from the Cuban coast on the ground that its presence interferes with the autonomists in inducing the insurgents to lay down their arms.

The divers today got out several six-pound guns and one one-pounder and also one six-inch gun.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The main development in the Spanish situation today was in connection with the definite representations submitted by the Spanish government to the state department concerning the assembling of a large fleet of American war ships at Key West, the war preparations and the influence which these might have on the approaching elections in Cuba. These representations were exactly in line with the semi-official utterance given in these dispatches last night, and accredited to a high official conversant with the views of the Spanish cabinet.

While these representations cannot properly be regarded as a protest against the attitude and acts of the United States government, they may unquestionably be set down as a remonstrance calculated to have an effect in European court circles. Not, however, being a technical protest, the statement has not called forth any official rejoinder on the part of the state department for it is lacking in tangible accusations, being rather an argumentative presentation of alleged Spanish grievances.

The Fern sailed for Havana from Key West this afternoon. She goes to relieve the Montgomery as a home for the officers engaged in supervising the wrecking operations in Havana harbor.

It is stated unequivocally that the Montgomery is not withdrawn owing to any suggestion from Spanish sources that her presence is not desired. It was the announced intention of Secretary Long, when the cruiser was sent to Havana, to keep her there only so long as the Fern should be engaged in the work of distributing relief among the sufferers in eastern Cuba. This task having been performed, and owing to the return of the court of inquiry from Havana, there are fewer persons to accommodate, and the Fern, which is better equipped than the Montgomery to assist in the wrecking work, is returned to her position.

Up to the close of office hours tonight, the navy department, though it knew officially that the court of inquiry had come over to Key West from Havana, was not informed as to the findings or plans of the court.

The fleet at Key West will be augmented in the next day or two by the arrival of the gunboat Annapolis, the torpedo boat Foote and the naval tugs Leyden and Samoset, while the gunboat Helena is now on her way from the European station under orders to report at Key West. The Helena reported her arrival today at Funchal on her way to join the fleet. These, with the other vessels, previously ordered to Key West, constitute the largest assemblage of war vessels made since the demonstration following the Virginius affair and, considering effectiveness and armament, it is the strongest assemblage of war ships for review and other purposes, since the war.

Secretary Alger has made requisitions to the President for two large allotments from the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defense. One is for $5,000,000 for the engineer department of the army in the completion of certain fortification works along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts now in progress and the other is of $2,500,000 for the use of the ordnance department of the army in the acquirement of arms and ammunition. Pretty much all of this money is needed to cover contracts already made by the military establishment.

Meanwhile it appears that there is a much larger stock of vessels right at home available for naval use than was generally supposed. Many of them will make efficient cruisers and gunboats, vessels of the unprotected cruiser type now in the navy. Such a vessel as the yacht Mayflower, acquired today. She can be transferred easily, owing to her staunch construction, into a good dispatch boat or a small cruiser about equal to the Carlin class, although lacking the protective deck of the latter.

Surgeon General Van Reypen, of the navy, returned today from Newport News, where he went to examine into the practicability of converting the Planter line steamer, Grand Duchess, into an ambulance or hospital ship for use of the navy department in case of hostilities with Spain. The vessel after some necessary work would make an admirable ambulance ship, but the lack of boilers, which it would take some months to replace, limits her adaptability for use at the present time.

RADIN & KAMP—WHITE FRONT STORES.

Grand Opening Display

—OF—

SPRING MILLINERY

—ON—

Friday AND Saturday,

March 18th and 19th.

We take pleasure in announcing this great Spring event. Our preparations this season are on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. Everything that is new and stylish, every fad and every fancy of the greatest foreign and home designers now on display.

Special Sale of Clothing

—ON—

Saturday, March 19, 1898.

We have just received TWO BIG SPECIALS in Men's Suits at a large cash discount, and we shall offer them at prices that border on the sensational.

$4.99

Is what we ask for the first lot. They are in splendid grays, blacks and neat mixtures, stylish cut, perfect fitting, splendidly tailored and in every respect handsome garments. Would be cheap at $10.

$7.95

Is the price for lot No. 2, and we are safe in stating that it is the best Suit for the money you have seen. Elegance, grace and superb colorings are the combination in this lot. Swell garments that tell a tale of tasteful workmanship, artistic finish and general superiority only attainable in fine Suits. Some of these are worth $15; some a little more. Study our Saturday's price and note the difference.

CLOTHING

Has for years been a leading study with us, and our extensive business is the result of constant watchfulness in catering to the public wants. Come on Saturday and learn an object lesson as to why the public demand our garments.

White :: Front :: Stores

RADIN & KAMP,

1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031 I STREET.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of General W. S. Rosecrans.

Union and Confederate Veterans Follow the Remains to the Graveside.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—The funeral of Major General William Stark Rosecrans was held in this city today and was the most impressive ceremony and the most elaborate this city has ever witnessed.

At 10 o'clock requiem high mass was celebrated at the cathedral, Bishop Montgomery officiating, assisted by members of the clergy from all parts of the diocese.

The procession formed with General Last and staff at its head, followed by a troop of cavalry and the Seventh Regiment band and the signal corps. Colonel Berry and staff, at the head of Companies A, C, F and I, Seventh Infantry, N.G.C., sons of Veterans, Confederates' Association. Grand Army, Loyal Legion and Union Veterans' League followed.

The services at the cemetery were brief. There was music and short addresses by Rev. Will A. Knighten, Hon. F. Glaze, Captain J. C. Oliver, F. W. Stein and F. H. Poindexter. At the conclusion of the services one of the infantry companies fired a salute of three volleys over the tomb, taps were sounded and the warrior left to his rest.

Peace on Mill Creek.

From the Visalia Times.

There is great rejoicing among the Mill creek Indians now since Dick, the outlaw, has gone to the happy hunting grounds. The Indians have nearly all been camping down in Squaw valley and some have been hungry, but have been afraid to venture near their homes for fear of Dick. This is all changed now, and the peaceful Indians are correspondingly happy.

Fatal Squabble Between Miners.

PLACERVILLE, March 16.—A shooting affray occurred at Indian diggings, in this county, last evening, wherein Lyman S. Bell with a Winchester rifle shot and killed Richard Murray upon the mining claim of the latter. No one saw the shooting, but before his death Murray made his way to the store of John Kohlert, and told of being shot from ambush. Bell is in the custody of the officers, but beyond admitting the shooting makes no statement. Both men are old citizens of this county, between whom ill feeling has existed for over a year.

After the Honeymoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Ferdinand Mayer, a butcher, residing at 131 Fifth street, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head. Business trouble is thought to have prompted the act. He had been married only four weeks.

Monterey's Turn Now.

MONTEREY, March 16.—Efforts are being made to organize a battalion of the naval militia here. At a meeting held last night a committee was appointed to urge the importance of such an organization.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

TO SEEK NUGGETS

Captain Green Organizing An Alaskan Party.

Will Explore a River Where the Indians Find Chunks of Gold.

Captain F. M. Green, the Arctic navigator, is in Fresno. The Captain is well known in this city, as he has extensive property interests near here and often comes down to look after them. He is now planning to get his share of the golden nuggets to be found in Alaska, and is captain of the "Catherina Sudden," which sails from San Francisco on May 10th. In an interview last evening the captain said:

"Many years of my life have been passed in the far north. I was captain of a whaler and frequently touched at points along the Alaskan coast. I understand the conditions prevailing up there, and think that the men who sail with me will fare better than tenderfeet who will have to learn by experience.

"We will carry 160 prospectors to Katzehue Sound. This is up above Behring straits and far north of the Yukon. The party will then prospect the Ku-Buck river, an unexplored territory, that I believe to be rich in gold. The river is several hundred miles long, and we shall have a small steamer to navigate it.

"A number of Indian settlements are located along the river. In touching at the mouth of the river for the purpose of trading with the natives much has been learned in regard to the interior. The Indians exhibited numerous large nuggets that they had picked up and said that there were great deposits of the gold metal.

"The boat will not return to San Francisco perhaps for a year. It is intended that the country be thoroughly explored and the deposits of gold opened up before the return trip home. I have passed three winters in that country and know what the experience will be. Where one is dressed properly there is no suffering from the cold.

"Captain B. Cogan, well known in Fresno, will fit out two vessels to carry prospectors into Kotzebue Sound territory. He owns a ranch near Sanger. A number of persons from Fresno, Selma, Tulare, Hanford, Visalia and other points in the San Joaquin valley will join our party."

Captain Green will remain in Fresno today. He arrived from Visalia yesterday and persons interested in Alaska kept him busy answering questions in regard to the gold fields.

MRS. L. BACHANT DEAD.

Expires at Her Home in Easterby at Advanced Age.

Mrs. L. Bachant died at her home in Easterby, three miles from this city, yesterday morning at the age of 71 years, 7 months and 17 days. A native of New York, she was reared in Ohio. She moved to Illinois, where she was married to Urial Howard. She had four children by her first husband—Mrs. Mary E. Moore of Stent, Tuolumne county; James H. Howard of San Jose, Charles M. Howard of this city and Emma T. Prindle of San Jose.

In 1853 Mr. Bachant crossed the plains, wintering in Salt Lake, and arriving at Michigan Bar, Sacramento county, the following year. Urial Howard died in 1860, and she afterwards married L. Bachant, who survives her. David L. Bachant of Temperance colony is the issue of that marriage.

The funeral will take place tomorrow forenoon at 10 o'clock from her late residence.

A. J. W.'S BUDGET

How Butler's in the Race.

His Gubernatorial Aspirations Considered.

Procrastination Poetically Peppered—Congratulations Upon the Park Decision.

From Saturday's Daily.

Speaking of A. B. Butler's gubernatorial aspirations:

There was a mule which worked on a treadmill by the side of a racetrack. The fall came, and with it came the races which the State then financially assisted in order to encourage agriculture—for the State was very good to Agriculture. "Go!" said the starter, and the horses were away. Soon they passed the mule on his treadmill. He pricked up his ears; he snorted; he made the treadmill spin.

"I guess," he said, "that I'll show 'em I am in this race!" And the boards of the mill grew hot beneath the hurried tread.

"What in thunder are you doing?" inquired his mate.

"Racing."

"Racing with what?"

"With them horses."

"But they are out of sight."

"It don't make any difference. I reckon that they are making no better time than I."

"Who entered you in the race?"

"I did."

So the mule kept the treadmill smoking all through that afternoon, and when the evening was come he said;

"It will be a dandy horse that will beat my record of today!"

But in the meantime neither the mule nor the mill had moved an inch from the position they originally held in the race, and the horses won the stake money.

* * *

I do not wish to discourage the excellent Mr. Butler, for I do not know of anybody who looks better or more enthusiastic on a treadmill racing against horses on the track than does he, and if he does not win the race in which he has entered himself, I doubt if any horse will make faster time than he—on his treadmill.

I say that I do not wish to discourage him, for who does not enjoy the spectacle he presents in his mad race up the revolving slabs? I narrate the following incident, then, merely in the hope of impelling him to get a rustle on him before the horses are quite out of sight:

I was talking with a handful of men the other afternoon. They were men who interest themselves in political affairs, and consequently are fairly posted in reference to the leading politicians of the State. They were discussing the gubernatorial chances in the next election. Finally I threw a bombshell among them by saying:

"What do you think of A. B. Butler's chances?"

"Butler," said one of them, "who is he?"

I did not need to answer, for another volunteered the information. He said:

"Why, Butler's that Tulare banker."

"No, he isn't," said another, "he's a granger who lives near Bakersfield."

Another man placed him in San Jacinto, and thought he was in the pork business—which I did not deny. The rest never had heard of him.

On the whole, however, I felt that my question was answered. I could see what they thought of A. B. Butler's chances. In brief, they did not think of them at all, and when men who are watching politics assume that position toward an aspirant, his chances, I take it, are not roseate.

On the whole, Mr. Butler may set the treadmill on fire by friction, but his chance of being first in the race appears to be limited. Yet he should be encouraged, for he is adding a great deal, not to the gayety of nations, but to the hilarity of any person who chances to have heard of him. For what could be more funny than a man of A. B. Butler's size posing as a candidate for Governor of this great state?

But he should see that water is poured on the treadmill he occupies; else friction may engender combustion and burn it up.

* * *

I received a letter from a friend not very long ago. With all the rest, he said:

"I am going to drop in and see you some time. I am going to do a devil of a lot of things some day."

Slightly irreverent, perhaps, but it started me to thinking (which is bad for the health). For are not all of us going to do a host of good and glorious things some day? Our environment is unfortunate just now; we will rise above it—some day. There is in us, and we know it, the promise of a better life than we have lived; we will reach it—some day. The great, weary world needs our highest effort; it shall have it—some day. Today is very brief, but tomorrow will give us time, and then—! Oh, the morrow comes with a lie upon its lips. and when it is here we say again, "We will wait till—some day—some more convenient day." And the convenient day comes not, and so at last we lie down and finally rest, and the promise of life is unfulfilled.

Some day, some day the chains that bind
We'll surely break and freedom find;
Some day the feet that weary now
Shall reach the distant mountain's brow;
Some day the valley shall be passed;
Some day the soul, serene at last,
Shall stand above the sordid fray—
Oh, words of cheer—some day, some day.

Some day, some day—but not today.
Dear God, we weary on the way.
Tomorrow will be long, so long
We then may fight the cruel wrong;
We then will battle in our might
For love, for God, for glorious right.
But now, why, we must live, we say,
And so we wait for our—some day.

Some day, some day—oh, lie of lies!
Oh, falsest thing beneath the skies!
No certain day doth Time allow
Except the one that's with us now.
The morrows creeping o'er the hill
Have ne'er a duty to fulfil
Except the one upon their way;
They do not heed—some day, some day.

* * *

I congratulate the people of Fresno on their decision not to accept a few hundred acres of park. You do not need a park up there; your porches are better and more elevating, and that such a park would cost each of you the price of four bears annually—one every three months—is an unbearable thought. Ah, yes, it will be far better to bask in your sunshine, as did Diogenes, or take a tub bath by way of cheerful and thrilling variety. You can make dollars just as well without a park, and what is life for except to make dollars? You can rear your children to make dollars, too, and if their spiritual horizon is bounded by an irrigating ditch on the one side and by an alfalfa patch on the other, why, what right have children to progress beyond their elders? Accept my congratulations, all that you are sure you deserve. A. J. WATERHOUSE.

Attorney R. E. Rhodes is in Firebaugh on legal business.

FRUIT DAMAGED

A Blighting Frost on Sunday Night.

The Crop in Many Apricot Orchards Injured.

Peaches Injured by the Cold Snap—Some Localities Escaped the Freeze.

From Tuesday's Daily.

There was a heavy frost Sunday night and fruit growers report much damage to apricots and peaches. Owing to the warm weather and lack of water for irrigation, thereby causing the soil to be conducive to plant growth, the trees bloomed early.

The blighting effects by the frost in this county seem to have been widespread and reports indicate that both apricots and peaches were injured. Later investigations may prove the damage to be not so great as the orchardists believe from a hasty inspection made yesterday. Usually first reports are exaggerated.

Weather Observer Bolton does not believe that the frost Sunday night did much damage. In places it was heavy enough to injure the peach and apricot blossoms, but he predicts that the orchardists will find out in a few days that their fruit crop was injured but little. The trees are overloaded with fruit nearly every year and the thinning out of a part of the fruit buds will be beneficial. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 31 degrees Fahrenheit. This is cold enough to produce a heavy frost. At Selma and Reedley it was cold enough to freeze, while John S. Dore of West Park reports that there was no indication of ice forming at his place.

Alex Gordon says that ice formed at his vineyard southeast of Fresno. The peaches and apricots were injured, but Mr. Gordon said it would be impossible to estimate the damage for several days. The peaches on the Minnewawa ranch six miles east were damaged but little. Dr. Eshleman does not expect that more than one-fourth of the blossoms were injured. This is not regretted, as the remaining fruit will be larger and better.

The apricots at the Oothout place were greatly damaged and the peaches also suffered.

John S. Dore of West Park said that there was a light frost in that neighborhood. Tender plants gave no indication of being injured and he thinks that the apricots and peaches will be all right.

C. E. Barnett reports that the peach and apricot crops in the vicinity of Fowler were almost totally destroyed. The ground was dry and the trees bloomed early this year, leaving the orchardists at the mercy of the frost. Mr. Barnett says that on his eighty acre orchard the apricots were almost completely destroyed. The peaches in bloom were similarly affected, with the exception of the Muirs.

Selma orchardists believe that a great portion of their fruit crop was destroyed. Yesterday the effect of the frost was observed and the fruit growers probably overestimated their loss. The reports indicate that fully two-thirds of the crop was injured.

The orchards in the vicinity of Reedley did not escape the frost, and it is said that the apricots are nearly all destroyed while the peach crop was also greatly damaged. The thermometer was down to 26 degrees above zero.

The frost did considerable damage near Pollasky.

To Mortgage Church Property.

The trustees of the Congregational church of Oleander yesterday applied for permission to mortgage the church property for $500 to pay off an indebtedness of that amount contracted in the improvement of the church. Judge Risley set the hearing of the petition for next Monday, the 21st instant.

A GREAT ROGUE

Is Wanted for Murder in Chicago.

Was for Two Years a Methodist Preacher in Hanford—His Many Aliases.

The Detective, published in Chicago in the interest of Pinkerton's agency, in its March issue publishes a card from Henry M. Steele, Chief of Police of Topeka, Kan., offering a reward of $100 for "the arrest and detention until officers arrive for him," of one Ed. Conley, alias Hill, alias G. E. Morrison, who left that city November 24, 1897. The card is accompanied by a half-tone picture of Rev. G.E. Morrison, the Methodist preacher who was pastor of the M. E. church in Hanford two years, and under whose management the present Methodist church edifice in this city was built, says the Hanford *Sentinel*.

The printed description in *The Detective* is as follows: Age 40 years; height 5 feet 9 inches; weight 160 to 170 pounds; red face; brown hair; reddish brown mustache; mustache shaven off or cut close to lips; round shoulders; wrinkles under eyes; eyes gray or blue; walks with swing; wears I. O. O. F. button; has been a preacher, a railroad brakeman, worked in freight depot, book peddler, run livery stable. Has lived in Kansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, California, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, etc.

The photograph is a perfect likeness of Rev. Morrison. When he left Hanford in the fall of 1892 he went to San Diego, where he preached one year, and later went into the livery business. During his latter experience he was detected in numerous dishonest transactions, among which was a deal in a shipment of horses entrusted to him by D. C. Hayward and Felix Moore of this county. Mr. Moore went for him legally and made him square himself, but we believe Hayward was swindled by him. While preaching in Hanford he was regarded with suspicion by many people who knew him to be of loose morals and they put him down as a hypocrite, and tending to the society of the disreputable whenever the eyes of his church were off of him. His real name is Morrison, not Conley, however, as the Topeka officer puts it.

He is wanted for murder.

I.O.F. Reception.

On Saturday evening Court Fresno No. 763, Independent Order of Foresters gave a reception in their lodge room in the Donahoo-Emmons building to High Chief Ranger McElfresh of Los Angeles. A short program was rendered and refreshments were served.

The third trial of Hiram Schell was finished yesterday afternoon. After being out five hours the jury could not agree and was locked up for the night.

AN ENJOYABLE SOCIAL

Given By the Union Fraternal League.

A literary entertainment and recital was given in Edgerly hall last evening by Oak Assembly No. 32, Union Fraternal League. Members of the lodge and a number of invited guests were present and the evening was passed in an enjoyable manner. After the rendition of a short literary and musical program, ice cream and cake were served. A social dance followed.

The program was as follows: Instrumental duet, Mr and Mrs. George Ryland; song, Miss Gabeler; recitation, Miss Hedges; song, Miss Motley; recitation, J. L. Hutchison; song, Misses Mattie and Charlie Young; recitation, Lillian Dunn; song, Misses Combs and Kinsby.

Budd's Appointments.

From the San Francisco News Letter.

Governor Jim Budd of Stockton is, perhaps, the only Governor this state has ever had who makes it his business to appoint to office the very lowest menial in the long official list. It is said and with every symptom of truth that not even a sweeper can be given a place on the water front by a Commissioner of the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Governor Budd appoints everybody. This Budd regime is about the worst for nepotism that has ever been inflicted on any long suffering state. His only anguish is that there are not more places for him to give. Nothing pleases Budd more than to be able to loftily present a man with the place of a sweeper or a janitor. It makes him feel nearer to a supreme being. Nothing too high for him to bestow or too lowly.

MADE CHANGES.

Bookkeeper Ordered to Alter Accounts.

Evidence in the Butler-Forsyth Case Before the Court Commissioner.

The financial difficulties of A. B. Butler and William Forsyth, growing out of their copartnership in the Raisin Growers' Packing Association, are being aired before Court Commissioner A. M. Drew, to whom the cases of Butler against Forsyth and Forsyth against Butler were referred for an accounting.

The matter has been in progress off and on, and a great mass of testimony has been introduced, although but two witnesses have been examined thus far. Whole boxes of books of the defunct concern are in Mr. Drew's office, and some of them have been examined, while others are still to be inspected.

The first witness examined was an expert accountant from San Francisco named Wenzleberger, and his testimony was of rather a sensational character, for he told of big discrepancies which he found in the books, which were in charge of Butler. The latter looked after that part of the business, while Mr. Forsyth had charge of the packing house.

Wenzleberger ascertained that Butler's tag weights of the raisins delivered to the packing house did not correspond by about thirty tons to the entries in the books of the amount delivered, and for which he got credit at the account sales.

Today A. B. Parker, who was Butler's bookkeeper, was called to explain the doctoring of the books, and he admitted, without any attempt at concealment, that the accounts had been doctored and the explanation was given that he had orders from Butler to do so.

He testified that Butler had directed him to enter up 36,000 pounds of raisins in excess of those actually delivered, claiming that the packing house charged him with that amount of waste more than it should have done. At the same time he directed the bookkeeper to enter in the books something like 10,000 pounds of shortages, declaring that the packing house had not given him correct weights to that amount. Thus by Butler's alterations in books there is a difference of about 46,000 pounds of raisins between his accounts and those of Forsyth. Butler also claims that Forsyth had incorrectly graded the raisins.

The trial of the case was set for today, but as the Commissioner has not taken a tithe of the testimony the trial will have to be continued for several weeks, for it is believed it will be that long before Commissioner Drew will be ready to make his report.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Action of the City Board of Education.

To Change the Names of School Buildings—Term Closes On June 10th.

The City School Board met last evening in the city hall with Trustees Church, Hogue, Stephens and Noble present.

City Superintendent Dailey reported that several children living in the Belmont district desired to attend the city schools, as it would be more convenient, the distance from their homes not being so great. Trustee Church will look up the law in regard to the matter and report at the next meeting of the board.

Superintendent Dailey was given leave of absence to attend the meeting of the Southern California Teachers' Association to be held in Los Angeles.

There is a desire to change the names of the city schools so that they will suggest some historical person or event.

There was no discussion upon the matter, but the question was referred to a committee composed of Trustees Noble, Stephens and Church. The committee will report at the next meeting of the board.

A communication was read from County Superintendent Kirk stating that a number of residents in the Kroeger school district wished to be admitted into the city district. No action was taken, as it was considered a question for the Supervisors to settle.

It was decided to close the city schools on June 10th. This will make a school year of nine and one-half months.

Professor C. L. McLane asked that on the afternoon of April 1st the schools be dismissed, as the high school boys desire to have field day exercises at Athletic park. The proceeds from the small admission fee to be charged will be for the benefit of the high school gymnasium. The board granted the half holiday.

Bids for shelving to hold the shells presented to the high school by H. E. Dore were received. One bid was for $75 and the other for $140. The contract will be let in a few days.

Professors Dailey and McLane were appointed a committee to secure a speaker for the graduating exercises to be held in June.

W. G. Grove and wife of Wheatville are in town. Mr. Grove has one of the best wheat ranches in the county.

POULTRY RAISING

The Requirements for Success.

Paper Read at the Malaga Institute.

Hard Work, Patience, Intelligence and a Good Market Necessary.

From Saturday's Daily.

The following paper on "The Poultry Industry," by A. D. Smith, was read at the Malaga Farmers' Institute last Thursday, and is published in the REPUBLICAN at the request of the members of the Institute. It is an unusually well written and suggestive exposition of a subject of great interest to farmers:

Those who know me best were not a little surprised and amused when informed that I had promised the committee that I would write an article upon the subject of poultry. Their surprise came, no doubt, from their knowledge of my limited knowledge of the subject, while their amusement had its origin probably in the fact that my dislike for the hen was about equal to Luther's hatred for the Pope. My reply, however, in justification of my acceptance of the task before me is this: That if Horace Greeley, the city editor, could prepare and deliver lectures on the subject, "What I Know About Farming," then certainly I might, with equal propriety, write on "The Little I Know About Poultry."

Allow me to say at the outset that I am not unmindful of the importance and magnitude of this subject. I am fully conscious that the theme is much too broad for my narrow views upon it. So with all prejudices aside, the much needed hen shall receive her merited and just dues, upon this occasion at least. And while I shall ever contend that she never reaches the crown of her earthly existence till her headless body, with well-roasted ribs, lies upon the platter ready to be converted into teachers and preachers and horticulturists, I am not here to undervalue, in the least, the practical worth of her earlier sphere.

To obtain the best and wisest conclusions respecting the poultry business let us guard well the importance of looking at facts squarely in the face, however many faces the facts may have. There certainly can be no harm in knowing "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." We are living in a time when vivid imaginations are not at all scarce. Many have become artless in the art of stretching things, and the stretching seems to be catching and strikingly general. Certain people are always looking out for wonders, and if they do not see them they invent them. Everything they possess takes on a peculiar mushroom growth. They have learned the multiplication table, and use it unsparingly. Before their vision molehills are mountains and a quacking young duck is a venerable swan. They are so completely sidetracked by the habit of exaggeration as to almost lose the path of truth altogether. And he who tells little lies will soon think nothing of great ones, for the principle is the same. Only put the political speaker into parliament and he will abolish your taxes, turn workshops into palaces, bring floods of prosperity to the poor man's home and bore for artesian beer wells in every hamlet.

To read some of the statements made respecting the enormous profits of poultry raising is well calculated to give the uninitiated a regular Klondyke fever for the business. Because one man has found gold nuggets as big as eggs in his hen yard, every man forthwith determines to build for himself a hennery. In other words, because two dozen hens of rare breed, under the favoring circumstances of an extravagant market, have produced for their owner an annual income of three or more dollars a hen, forthwith every man gets wild with excitement over the thousands of dollars of imaginary income from his thousands of well-meaning but irresponsible hens. I say imaginary, because its realization can never be made universal, however easy it may be to cipher out a fortune with pencil and paper. The ratio of profit between ten hens and a million will never hold true, under ordinary circumstances. If the profits would warrant it, we could soon cover our vineyards as thickly with healthy chicks as they are now covered with the thrips. With our self-regulating patent incubators hatching is made easy, if not natural, and the machine can be made to beat the old hen, a thousand to one.

But I fancy that some one is impatiently saying, "Why throw any discouragements in the way of our industry which is so rapidly gaining ground in popularity and permanent value?" We are not putting straws in the way, but trying to look at the straws that are there already. Many a man has tumbled into a hole by not being forewarned of his danger. To succeed in anything we need to have our eyes well open. It will not do to be a sleepy goose when foxes are plenty. We should see the sack opened before we buy what is in it. It will not do to trust great weights to slender threads, nor get so deep into business we cannot see the top. It is better to discourage the wading than to drown the man. It is not wise to aim at impossibilities. Bubbles may make fine sport for children, but air castles are not substantial houses for our families even in our California climate.

But perhaps you are asking, "Is success in the poultry business impossible? Most certainly not, under favorable conditions. Success always succeeds. What are its terms? Let me mention four, for the sake of your encouragement. In the first place, you need to possess a right good working ability, or else the power to hire some one of no mean muscular ability. This is not a trifling consideration, nor spoken unadvisedly. So far as I am able to judge from a limited experience, I am not of the opinion that suitable buildings, and fencing and feed troughs, and water fountains, and dust departments, and brooding rooms, and inviting nests, and restful roosts, spring into being like a dream. They will not materialize save by mechanical skill, well backed up with muscular energy. But, then, I always had a warm admiration for the man who enjoys work. Well worn overhalls and shirt sleeves rolled to the elbows are always suggestive of elegant suits laid away in the trunk for Sunday wear. I believe that hard work is the mother of good luck. The majority of men could make more gold out of elbow grease than they could ever pick up by going to Alaska. And the sooner a man gets over being ashamed of work the sooner he will be able to get along without it.

As a second requisite for success in the poultry business I would mention the importance of patience and perseverance. One should have patience to go slow at the beginning. A small trade at a profit is better than a rush of business at a loss. Sometimes we learn from sad experience that "the more haste the worse speed." It is by hasty climbing that we make our missteps. We should not, in other words, increase the industry beyond our power to control it. There is more profit in taking proper care of a dozen wee chicks than in making graves for two dozen broilers which have died through neglect. Then we must exercise perseverance as well as patience. Do not make too many changes in your plans. Trees that are too often transplanted will bear but little fruit. "Stick-to-it-iveness" is one of the best means of success. There are many to day who are prosperous largely because they early learned the worth of keeping at a thing. If a thing "well begun is half done," then surely it is true that well stuck to will carry you through.

As a third means of success, use common sense. We speak emphatically because it is so uncommon. Give the hens a chance to live naturally. Observe their needs and then supply them. It was far easier for the Israelites to make bricks without straws than it is for fowls to thrive well without sharp grit for their gizzards. If you want a lot of feeble, sickly chicks deprive them of grit. Herein lies one of the chief causes of many failures. I have seen the chicks, both young and old, scramble for their share of the fresh supply of grit with as much eagerness as a bouncing black duck ever feasted upon luscious watermelon. Give the fowls a variety of feed, make them scratch for every grain of corn or wheat which they receive, keep them in clean houses well ventilated, yet free from cold drafts of air, and you will find that almost any variety of breeds will keep in good health and bring in good returns.

This leads me to the last means of success which I need mention, and that is a favorable and reliable market. The lack of this is greater than all other hindrances and difficulties combined. With this difficulty removed, it will not be very hard to overcome all the rest. With this one grand essential success would have a splendid guarantee. With honest labor, patience and perseverance, uncommon common sense, and a good market, victory will be won. These, I believe, have built up this great industry in the East with marvelous results. Our advantages are in many respects greatly superior to theirs. If they can succeed 'mid snow and ice, we certainly ought to succeed under the favoring beams of a semi-tropical sun. Without question it is much easier to plant shade tree than it is to dig coal, and fans are vastly cheaper than stoves.

Some one has said that the poultry industry in the United States amounts to more than the hog industry, and more than the cattle industry with the killing and packing establishments which furnish labor to thousands of men and millions of capital; also more than the wheat, and the oats, and the rye, and the barley and the potatoes combined. If this is true, then our lovely state of California is not doing her share of the work, nor getting her share of the profits. There is unquestionably a magnificent field for this industry right at our very doors. Shall we seize the opportunity or leave the laurels to those who must contend with greater disadvantages than are placed in our way. If it was the hog, as some one has wittingly said, that built Chicago, then I have no hesitancy in saying that the fowl, with the facilities which Central California would furnish for her happiness and prosperity, should, inside of the next fifty years, make Fresno the proud metropolis of the great golden West.

DEATH OF MRS. E. J. ROSE.

Mother of Supervisor Rose Passes Away at Advanced Age.

Yesterday morning Mrs. E. J. Rose, mother of Supervisor M. S. Rose, died suddenly at the home of her son, L. A. Rose, No. 304 Nelson avenue. She had reached the advanced age of 70 years. While she had been an invalid for a number of years, it was not thought that death was so close at hand. She expired in the early hours of the morning, and it was some time before the fact was known.

Mrs. Rose was a native of Illinois, and came to California in 1861. She has lived in Fresno for nineteen years. Her husband, J. M. Rose, survives her and their five children four sons and a daughter. The children are: M. S. Rose, Supervisor; O. J. Rose, Horticultural Commissioner; L. A. Rose of this city, and John S. Rose of Clifton.

The funeral takes place this forenoon at 10 o'clock from the residence of L. A. Rose. The interment will be at Selma.

Yesterday the Board of Supervisors adjourned for the day through respect.

A BOLD THIEF.

He Steals Deputy District Attorney Freman's Wheel.

G. O. Freman is Deputy District Attorney, but that fact did not prevent a bold thief from stealing his bicycle. Last night Mr. Freman left his wheel on the first landing of the stairs leading to his office in the Fresno National Bank building. He thought that it would be safe there, but this morning it was gone. It is not known what time in the night the "bike" was stolen.

Mr. Freman reported the theft to the officers, and will also send out postal cards containing a description of it in the hope of catching the larcenist. If he is taken Mr. Freman will claim the privilege of prosecuting him.

WITHOUT JURISDICTION.

The Lavelle Case Not Tried by Justice Austin.

M. M. Lavelle, charged with malicious mischief in cutting the line of the Pioneer Pipe Line Company of Oil City, on February 14th, appeared before Justice Austin yesterday. His attorney, Dixon L. Phillips, objected to any proceedings on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, and was sustained by Justice Austin. The law requires that where a change of venue is secured from a justice court the case shall be tried by a justice in an adjoining township.

Several persons were in Fresno as witnesses in the case, among others being Captain Frank Barrett of Selma, G. A. Oanfield, K. W. Brown and I. F. Poston.

In Memory of Stanley Lane.

Ed B. Lane is the author of the following brief lines in a letter to a friend, and refers specially to Stanley Lane, who died in this city a few days ago. Stanley was the little son of J. K. Lane. The writer and the person addressed each recently suffered the loss of a child: "Another dear little one has bid farewell to a heart-broken household. His sweet voice will be heard on earth no more; the tender love of a father, the kiss and affectionate embrace of a mother live only in tears; the little toys and playhouse, stand in sad array. No tumultuous sound, no hallowed voice, nor wild shriek can call back to earth the three little hearts we gave. They bathed their pure, white wings in the morning light, their precious harps were tuned, angel voices were heard, their little wings were seen to flutter, and with eventide they flew away. They flew back to heaven, where they came; they winged their angelic flight back to the glories beyond, where the flowers forever blossom, and the song birds forever sing and joy and love live on forever more."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

G D Fullerton to Mrs M E Fullerton, sw¼ of ne¼ of sec 20, t 15, r 21; $1.

N L Palmer to H Gerbering, se¼ of sec 6, t 21, r 17; $10.

Kutner-Goldstein Co to John Darling, w½ o sec 18, t 15, r 22; $5000.

Fresno National Bank to Harry O Raynor, lot 6 in blk A of Eastern addition to Fresno; $1.

Jas H Spencer to A B Hill, nw¼ of sec 12, t 21, r 19.

Thos W Patterson to Bernard Peitz, w½ of e¼ of sw¼ of sec 16, t 14, r 21; $10.

M E Pattison et ux to California Savings and Loan Society, e½ of nw¼ of se¼ of sec 14, t 14, r 22; $1034.

BERRY'S NUGGETS

Mr. Bethel Would Like $25,000.

Sues the "Klondyke King" for Heavy Damages.

Alleges That Berry Put Out His Right Eye Six Years Ago at Selma.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Clarence J. Berry, the "Klondyke King," has gone to San Francisco and in a few days expects to again sail for Alaska to bring home with him in the fall his share of the output of his claims in the Klondyke, which have been worked during the winter. But after him has sped a summons in a $25,000 damage suit brought against him yesterday for an assault which he is alleged to have committed six years ago.

The action was brought by James Bethel, who alleges that he has lost the sight of his right eye on account of a beating which he received from Berry. The complaint recites that "On June 10, 1892, at the town of Selma, the defendant wilfully, maliciously and violently assaulted the plaintiff and struck him several blows and beat him in the face and eye; that plaintiff was by said assault, beating and blows so inflicted, physically injured, and said injury received as aforesaid from defendant, did put out, injure and destroy plaintiff's right eye so that the same has, ever since said injury was inflicted, been blind so that plaintiff has no use thereof, and the same will hereafter remain blind so that plaintiff will have no use thereof."

For the loss of his eye, Mr. Bethel demands $20,000 damages, and further alleges that he suffered great, extreme, continuous, prolonged and excruciating pain from the assault, and he thinks that $5000 would about compensate him for that.

Although the assault was made nearly six years ago, the statute of limitation does not apply, for the reason that Berry was out of the state, being in the Klondyke, having gone there in May 8, 1893, and had been there until he returned from the Klondyke last fall, with nuggets galore and lots of other Alaska gold. So great was the display of wealth made by the returned Klondyker that he was sobriqueted the "Klondyke King.

Mr. Bethel then concluded that if Mr. Berry had money to burn he (Bethel) ought to have some of those nuggets for the injury which he suffered at the hands of the Klondyker before he went to the gold fields and made a rich strike.

The complaint was hastily prepared yesterday and filed. A summons was immediately issued, and it was sent to San Francisco on the first train. It will be served upon Berry today, as it is not definitely known how soon he intends to board the steamer for the far north. It will not interfere with his contemplated trip, it is thought, for he will probably not pay any attention to it. At least that is what the plaintiff expects, but service will have been secured on him and that is all that is desired at the present time. When he returns from Alaska again, and with more nuggets, in all likelihood, the suit will be tried.

The action would have been commenced sooner, but an attorney, late of this city, whom Mr. Bethel retained, did not bring the suit, although he was paid his fee in advance. W. D. Crichton was consulted yesterday morning and he had to get a hustle on to draw up the complaint and get the summons off.

WATER IS SHORT

A Dry Season and Little Snow Fall.

Will Cause Colonists to Irrigate Their Lands Early in the Season.

The colonists around Fresno are having a lively scramble nowadays for water with which to irrigate their vineyards and orchards. Usually there is a full head of water in the irrigating canals at this season of the year, but owing to the continued drought Kings river is low and there is a shortage of water. The colonists living at the lower ends of the canals are compelled to take their share of water whenever opportunity affords. This is between dusk and sun rise, as persons higher up on the ditch quit irrigating and turn the water back into the main canals at night.

W. H. Ingels, secretary of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, stated yesterday that later on, when the weather turns warm and the snow melts there will be enough water for all. There is not a heavy fall of snow in the mountains, but sufficient to fill the ditches with water for several weeks when the warm weather melts it. There is generally a good head of water for about three months during the year, but this season Mr. Ingels does not expect that such will be the case. The ditches will be full of water for only three or four weeks.

The canals which belong to the company that Mr. Ingels represents irrigate 165,000 acres. There are 300 miles of canals in this system. The company has the oldest water right on Kings river and this gives the Fresno colonists a great advantage in dry years. While there will not be an abundance of water this season, there will be sufficient to make good crops on all lands under irrigation. Yesterday Fulton G. Berry returned from a trip into the mountains above O'Neals. He says that there is but little snow in the mountains. The old timers told him it was the dryest season that they had experienced during the past twenty years. Bill Parker, one of the oldest settlers on the San Joaquin, said that he had never seen the river so low at this season of the year.

G. M. King of Squaw Valley reports that there has been but a light fall of snow in the mountains east of Sanger the present winter. Less snow and rain have fallen in that section than for years. Later storms may make plenty of water for irrigation, but he thinks that the prospects are good for a dry season.

Mrs. Mary J. Evinger, a native of California, aged 34 years, died at 957 N street Thursday evening. She was the wife of D. R. Evinger of Sanger. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon and the interment took place in the Central Colony cemetery.

NATURE NEEDS the assistance of Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea to throw off the impurities that clog the system, foul the breath and disfigure the skin. All Druggists sell it.

WAS STRANGLED

Suicide of Dominico Riatto.

Jumped Into a Well and Hanged Himself.

He Was Despondent Over Financial Reverses—Discovered by a Boy.

From Saturday's Daily.

Peter Maglio, a 14-year-old boy living on a twenty acre place, farmed by his father, five miles south of Fresno, visited a stock well yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining if some fishes that he had placed in the well were still living. Upon peering over the curbing of the well to satisfy his boyish curiosity, he was startled by the ghastly sight that met his gaze. The face of a dead man appeared only a few feet below, and the lad did not linger for a second look at the bulging eyes and distorted features. He ran to the house and notified his parents of the gruesome discovery.

The boy's father, V. Maglio, hastened to the well and discovered that his partner, Dominico Riatto, had ended his life.

Coroner G. L. Long was notified and held an inquest during the afternoon to inquire into the cause of the man's death. Riatto was left hanging in the well until the arrival of the Coroner. It was apparent that he had committed suicide. His clothing was not disarranged and there was no indication that anyone had used violence against him. The man had tied a small cotton rope around his neck and then fastened the other end to the curbing around the well. Then he jumped down into the well and strangled to death, as his neck was not broken by the fall. His feet were touching the water some eight feet below the top of the curbing.

Riatto evidently regretted his rash act, as he had clasped the rope in a futile attempt to draw himself back to the curbing and then clamber out. His hands were still tightly clutching the rope, bearing mute witness to the fact that he had made a mistake when he thought he wanted to die.

Riatto was a native of Italy. He was 42 years old and had visited many parts of the globe. Papers were found on his person showing that he had lived in France, England and the Argentine republic before coming to America. For the last three years he had farmed the twenty-acre colony tract on Center avenue in partnership with N. Maglio. He was unmarried and left no property. No letter explaining the cause of his suicide was found.

It is believed that the man committed suicide Wednesday. On that day he started to plant some grape vines and this was the last seen of him. Mr. Maglio and wife came to Fresno Wednesday and when they returned home at dusk Riatto was not there. Maglio looked around the place and could not find his partner. He discovered that two wine casks in the cellar had been tapped and the liquor left flowing out. It was concluded that Riatto had gone away somewhere to get drunk. Frequently he disappeared for several days for the purpose of going on a spree and little attention was paid to his absence.

Riatto never intimated that he had thoughts of suicide and seemed of a cheerful, optimistic disposition. Thursday Maglio visited Malaga and Fresno for the purpose of finding his partner, but could discover no trace of him. He concluded that the man would return home in a few days and was horrified when his son reported that Riatto was dead in the stock well.

Maglio and Riatto were partners for three years. Their farming operations were not profitable during the past season and it is believed that Riatto became despondent because of this, finally committing suicide to terminate his troubles.

FRANK WYATT IN SKAGUAY.

Says the Garrison Party Had a Pleasant Sea Voyage.

W. M. Wyatt, the Fresno capitalist, has received a letter from his son Frank, who is on his way to the Klondyke with the O. D. Garrison party. On the 24th of February the party reached Skaguay. The sea voyage after reaching Victoria was a pleasant experience. There were no storms and the scenery was picturesque. Many snow covered islands were passed during the voyage.

Frank Neate, Ed Wolcott and S. Moore were mentioned in the letter, which was dated February 25th. Mrs. E. J. Lattimer was a passenger on the same boat to Skaguay. She was met at that place by relatives.

Skaguay is described as a frontier town with several hundred population. Several inches of snow was on the ground and the novelty of a man being drawn to his grave by a dog team was observed on the next day after the Fresnans landed. The coffin was on a sled and a large procession of the deceased Klondyker's friends followed.

There was also a lively fight between white longshoremen and Indians, because the latter cut wages. Two of the aborigines were shot and two of them were thrown into the bay. Wyatt did not say whether the incident resulted fatally.

The party was preparing to proceed into the interior and expected to go by way of Lake Le Barge. The Chilcoot pass, it is said, is blockaded with travel. As soon as the ice breaks up the party will travel down the river from Lake Le Barge to Dawson City.

Nine Japanese Fined.

The nine Japanese laborers who refused to give their names to Deputy Assessor Thomas Yost were tried in Justice Austin's court yesterday. S. Saito was fined $10 and the remaining eight $5 each. The fines were not collected from three, pending an investigation to ascertain if they were present when the deputy assessor made his demand. These Japanese will no doubt pay their poll taxes without being urged next time. The wages of the laborers were garnisheed to pay their poll tax.

C. E. Kenoyer Case Dismissed.

The case against C. E. Kenoyer, who deserted his wife and did not provide for the support of his infant child, was dismissed by Justice St. John yesterday. Kenoyer's mother agreed to care for the child and his wife did not wish to prosecute him when the case came to trial. Kenoyer was not placed in the county jail, but gave $100 bail while awaiting his trial. Kenoyer lived in Selma before deserting his wife, but he is now a citizen of Reedley.

The Old Fashioned Fair Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting in the city hall this afternoon to discuss the old fashioned county fair proposition. The projectors have been at work for some time explaining the benefits of such a show and believe that there will be a good attendance at the meeting this afternoon.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Chichester's ... PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine ... "Relief for Ladies," ... Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and undivided profits	155,000

O. J. WOODWARD	President
E. KENNEDY	Vice-President
T. C. WHITE	Assistant Manager
E. A. WALROND	Cashier
W. H. PATCH	Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital	$200,000
Surplus	25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
ALEX GOLDSTEIN, Vice President and Manager.
WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals.
Has absolutely fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault. Safety deposit boxes for rent at nominal figures.

Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

DR. H. EHRLICH

—THE EMINENT—

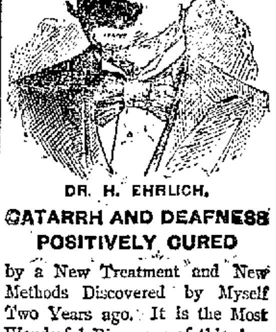
Oculist and Aurist

From Berlin, Germany, will make his next visit to

FRESNO, FRIDAY, APRIL 15th, HUGHES BLOCK, One Day Only,

And return once a month. Do you want that Catarrh cured? Do you want that Deafness cured? Do you want to see with those weak, watery dim eyes? If so, go and consult Dr. Ehrlich this trip. It costs you nothing to get his opinion this trip. 300 patients have been treated by him lately and all are pleased. His wonderful cures are bringing the deaf and blind from all sections for relief, and they go home and tell others and the crowd increases each month. A hundred cases of Deafness and Noises have tried his new cure for that disease and they say it is the grandest discovery to suffering humanity. Can give private reference to as many as you wish to go and see who have suffered and are cured. Thirty-five people suffering with weak eyes have thrown away their glasses and are able to see again. Write to your friends and go early, as rooms are crowded all day. Consultation free.

Beware of Imitations.—My success and ability in curing hundreds has stirred up a band of imitators, who are canvassing from house to house to procure patients. Remember, I have no connection with any institute. I do not employ cheap graduates. All of my patients receive my personal attention.



DR. H. EHRLICH.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS POSITIVELY CURED

by a New Treatment and New Methods Discovered by Myself Two Years ago. It is the Most Wonderful Discovery of this Age on Nose and Ear Diseases.

Cross Eyes straightened in one minute without pain or chloroform, and patients go home with it purity. Granulated Eyes, Weak, Watery Eyes, Drooping Eyelids, Wild Hairs, Astigmatism, Nearsightedness, and all Eye Strains cured. Glasses fitted when all others fail.

Polypus Tumors of the Nose, Enlarged Tonsils, Granulated Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, all Diseases of the Nose and Throat cured quickly and permanently.

Noises in the Ears stopped in every case. Discharging Ears cured in every case. Deafness—we cure 80 per cent. of the cases, no matter how long you have been deaf. It is not the length of time, but the changes in the ear that make it incurable. Come and see me, I can tell you in five minutes, whether curable or not.

Catarrh—I can cure every case. Treatment gives immediate relief. Remember, if you have any disease of the

EYES, EARS, NOSE AND THROAT.

Read what these people have to say. If that does not satisfy you come and see me and I will refer you to over 5,000 cured by me. Among them are doctors, lawyers, bankers, business men and workingmen, and if you can find any one of these that say they ever had or saw used the treatment I used, I will treat you free. If you are coming, come early and have the advantage of this long stay.

AS VIEWED IN LONDON

The Opinion There is Quite Grave.

There Will Be War and Spain Will Lose.

Extracts From Spanish Newspapers Showing How the People Are Deceived.

Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 12.—A diplomat who probably is the recipient of more confidence than any man in London has expressed himself as follows on the Cuban question:

"If America had designed with a set purpose the events of the past week, she could not by any possibility have developed anything which in its impressive dignity would have had such an effect upon Europe as the way in which executive, congress and the people have met the crisis and risen to the responsibilities involved in dealing with the Cuban question."

Such is undoubtedly the general feeling. Every one here now recognizes that the United States does not desire war, but is actuated by humanitarian sentiments, and will not shrink from war if it is necessary to right the wrongs of Cuba and exact satisfaction from Spain. In the course of a long article the speaker expressed the opinion that the $50,000,000 appropriation for the national defense really makes for peace, "although there is always danger, incident to the possession of war material, that the country resisted by the new school, of which Captain Mahan is the prophet, may be tempted to use the weapons just bought.

NO MONKEY BUSINESS.

The speaker added: "In the face of a possible deficit, a bank crisis and the suspension of the revival of industry, the United States has deliberately shown the world that it will not be trifled with. The Spanish patriots would do well to heed the warning. If they try to retain Cuba by force, their failure is certain, and they will hardly less certainly bring down the fabric of the government of Spain."

On the other hand, the *Spectator*, although contending that preparation is generally the surest means of avoiding war, thinks that the proposition does not hold good in the case of the United States and says: "The circumstance steadily tending towards intervention in Cuba will not be altered by any amount of preparation, because Spain cannot end the rebellion and will not grant independence, and thus comply with the American demands."

Therefore, the *Spectator* is of the opinion "that the Americans will finally and reluctantly conclude that Spain must cease to reign in Cuba and will take naval and military action ere long."

The *Spectator* concludes: "Quoting Kipling 'the Americans are irresolute and full of doubts up to the point when they wake the drumming guns that have no doubts.' After that there is no more irresolution till the last shot is fired."

The newspapers here generally regard favorably the Madrid *Nationale* proposition that the United States annex Cuba and assume her debt. They think it cheaper to buy than to acquire by war, but they all recognize the improbability of the Spanish government daring to consent.

MADRID'S YELLOW JOURNALS.

The feeling in the money market is that if war is inevitable, much gold will probably go to New York and money, therefore, will become dearer. The markets are uneasy at the danger that a larger amount of gold may be withdrawn from the Bank of England, whose reserve is already low. In the meantime, Madrid is deluged with sensational journalism. Canard is piled on canard to be denied in the next edition and eventually abandoned in favor of fresh excitement. The jingo tirades of the *Imparcial* and papers of its class are keeping the nation amused, thus distracting attention from the approaching elections, at which the government anticipates the Liberals will capture 80 per cent of the seats.

SPANISH WAR LITERATURE

The Americans Are Dazed With Fear and Amazement.

A good sample of the literature with which the Spaniards are regaled appears in the Carlist organ, the *Correo*. It is in the shape of a letter written to Don Carlos from a correspondent in New York, and says: "We are in the crater of a volcano. It seems as though that not only the Maine, but the whole United States fleet has been blown up. Fragments of ship are falling like fiery rain upon this city. Nearly 90 per cent of the people blame the Spaniards for the catastrophe. The fact is, the feeling prevailing among these hawkers is one of terror. For a couple of years they have believed that the Cuban question was all thorns for Spain and all roses for themselves. Now, finding themselves suddenly chastised, words fail to describe their fear and amazement. If we now had at the head of our government a man of worth he would be master of the situation and show to the world these people in the ridiculous light they deserve.

We few Spaniards, who for our sins, find ourselves in this hell, recognize that if Spain gave a quick, energetic blow they would not resist and would quickly cry for mercy, for a prolonged war in this country would prove a terrible foe. Men of money abound, but they have no spirit and no self sacrifice. If we quickly landed a few sharp blows, the demoralization would be instantaneous and they would surrender at discretion.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

"What a pity we are letting slip this possibility, the only opportunity Providence will give us of gaining at one stroke respect, credit, glory and money."

Don James, the son of Don Carlos, will receive the Carlist deputies at Cannes, where he is staying and he declares he will then proceed to Spain, declaring himself the pretender. If this is true, the news is very important, but the Spanish government professes to have no fears of a Carlist outbreak.

the departure of the Hamburg-American line steamers on Sundays, on the ground of his religious scruples. The Hamburg-American officials and the newspapers allege it is due to disinclination for work.

Steamers Sail for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Or., March 12.—The steamer Topeka sailed today for southeastern Alaska, carrying 125 passengers and seventy-five head of live stock.

TACOMA, March 12.—The steamers Victoria and Lakme cleared for Alaska today. The latter carried about 250 passengers and 500 tons of freight.

SEATTLE, March 12.—The steamer Victorian sailed for Alaska with 100 passengers.

ALL WORKING NIGHT AND DAY

Busy Times in Forts and Navy Yards.

Three New Battleships Ordered.

The Talk of Peace Continues But Preparations for War Still Go On.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Hoping for the best and preparing for the worst, about represents the situation in the war and navy departments these days. The officials still profess confidence that there is to be a peaceful outcome of the present threatening difficulties, but meanwhile prepare with serenity to meet their duty if events shall shape themselves otherwise.

The most important and significant developments of the day were the decision of the house naval committe to place in the naval appropriation bill a provision for three new battleships and a conclusion on the part of the secretary of war to issue tomorrow morning an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that part of the country which would in all likelihood be nearest the field of hostilities in case it should come to that.

The order will cause a commotion in the South. The present department of Texas is abolished and the headquarters, which have been at San Antonio, Texas, for so many years, are abandoned. In place of the old department is created a new one, the department of the South. General Graham, at present the commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department. This department will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states save the last are at present attached to the department of the East, under command of General Merritt of New York. It is said at the department that General Merritt is fully compensated for the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting. Headquarters of the new department of the South will be Atlanta, Ga., chosen because of its fine strategical value and its excellent railroad connections.

TWO CRUISERS PURCHASED.

The naval department has now reason to believe that it has secured the two cruisers, the Amazonas and her sister ship now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at the cabinet meeting today by Secretary Long that the naval attache, Lieutenant Colonel Wells, had almost concluded the negotiations of the sale. So far, however, final notification from him that his offer has been accepted, has not yet reached the navy department.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

As an indication of a rupture between the United States and Spain, many naval officers on the retired list have notified the secretary of the navy of their willingness and readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. There seems to be considerable misapprehension on the part of the general public as to the availability of officers on the retired list for active duty in times of war, section 1462 of the revised statutes, bearing on this subject, provides as follows:

"No officer on the retired list of the navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war."

Under this section it is apparent that if war should break out all officers on the retired list competent to serve will be subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Projects for the settlement of the Cuban question are numerous, but most of them are regarded in official circles as unworthy of serious consideration. One plan, however, has been presented to the President, which has received the approval in a general way of leading men whose counsels have weight with the administration and there is reason to believe it is the subject of studious reflection in the cabinet. The proposed plan gives to Cuba all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by Canada, Spain reserving to herself only such rights as England exercises over her colonies.

MARE ISLAND ASTIR.

VALLEJO, March 11.—Everything is stir and bustle at the navy yard. Hundreds of workmen are being added to the usual force to rush the work of preparing the Charleston, Philadelphia, Hartford, Pensacola and Adams for service. The Yorktown is awaiting repairs, but no orders have been received from the navy department regarding the work to be done on her. The Charleston and Philadelphia have been ordered completed at once, and it is chiefly on their account that so many extra employes have been added to the payroll, though the other departments at the yard are also swelling the working lists.

On Thursday the construction department sent in requisitions for 150 extra men and today asked for 200 more. The work of the yard is proceeding as usual, but night and day shifts will be employed on the Charleston and Philadelphia.

The yard is amply prepared to turn out fast work, new machinery having just been put in and more is under course of construction, which, when completed, will double the capacity of the ships. A monster boring and turning mill is nearing completion and a hydraulic riveting machine will soon be in operation. The only trouble likely to be experienced in case of emergency is that of securing a sufficient force of workmen.

The work originally planned to be done on the Philadelphia would require six months, but under the present urgent call only absolutely necessary work will be performed and the vessel will be ready for sea in about four weeks. The Charleston will be partially tested next week.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Three new battleships of the staunchest type ever were authorized by the house committee on naval affairs today and a provision for their construction inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time the committee agreed on a maximum price of $400 per ton for armor plate for our vessels, increasing the force of naval marines by 473 men and put matters in fair shape for a decision tomorrow on the construction of drydocks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest sized vessels.

The new warships provided for are of the finest pattern. It will be two years, doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee decided, should bear the name of the ill-fated Maine. The appropriation for their construction was not fixed, being referred to the subcommittee on appropriations, which will report to the full committee tomorrow. The cost, it is expected, will be about $5,000,000 each.

The committee also agreed upon a provision authorizing the Secretary of the navy to purchase armor plate by contract, or otherwise, at a cost of not exceeding $400 per ton. This was agreed to, however, only on the express proviso that these items should include the nickel used in the armor, for which large outside percentage heretofore has been paid by the government. This limit of armor contract price has been generally exceeded, and with the exception of the insertion of the proviso as to nickel, met with little opposition in the discussion. One of the most important features of the work on the bill was an appropriation of $186,000 for outfitting, rationing and uniforming 474 additional marines. This increase in the naval force was made the subject of a special and urgent request sent to the house after the submission of the regular recommendations.

NEW DRY DOCK.

The question of establishment of new dry docks went over for action until tomorrow. It was thoroughly discussed today, and the outlook is that four new drydocks will be authorized, two on the Atlantic coast, and on the Pacific and another on the gulf. If the present expectations are materialized tomorrow these docks will be authorized to be constructed at Boston, Mass.; Algiers, New Orleans; Mare Island, Cal.; and League Island, Philadelphia.

With the amounts to be paid for drydocks and for armor plate in the aggregate not yet determined, the bill as it stands carries in all something like $30,000,000, which, however, will be largely augmented by the other committees.

Rapid progress has been made with the bill and it is likely it will be in shape to report to the house on Monday or Tuesday.

MANNING THE FORTS

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Orders were issued at the war department today for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston on the gulf. They include the organization of the new artillery regiments, Nos. 6 and 7, authorized by a recent act of congress. The Sixth regiment will have its headquarters at Fort Slocum, New York, and the Seventh at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

The location of the two regiments at the points indicated will necessitate the transfer of the artillerymen now occupying those garrisons to other places. Batteries B and C of the Fifth artillery are at Fort Slocum, and Batteries D and E are at Fort McHenry. In organizing the new regiments six men will be taken from each of the batteries now in service, so that each of the new batteries will have at least fifteen experienced men. The orders for the manning of the artillery demand the utmost promptness in their execution, and it is said that the movements of troops to the various places assigned will begin within the next forty-eight hours.

TO PROTECT WASHINGTON.

For the better protection of the national capital, one battery of the Fourth artillery at Fort Monroe has been ordered to Sheridan Point, Virginia. This fortis nearly opposite Fort Washington, and in connection with it commands the approach to Washington by water. The batteries of the Fourth artillery stationed at Fort McHenry near Baltimore, will be distributed between Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, N. J., thus providing for the protection of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden and other cities in that vicinity.

Arrangements have been made by the chief signal officer by the authority of the Secretary of War to establish telegraph and telephone connections between all the new stations along the coast to which troops have been assigned.

GENERAL WOODFORD.

MADRID, March 11.—United States Ambassador Woodford, while returning from his drive today alighted at the cemetery at the moment of the interment of the remains of the celebrated torcador Frascuelo, who died last Tuesday. General Woodford distributed many alms among the poor who surrounded his carriage.

There was a great crowd, but no demonstration of hostility toward the minister, and the incident is much commented upon.

THE NEW MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish minister, was seen at the Spanish legation today by an Associated Press reporter, and for the first time since his arrival consented to speak concerning Spanish affairs.

The minister was asked if he viewed the present condition of affairs between the United States and Spain as indicating war. After a moment's hesitation he answered gravely:

"I am sure that the United States does not want war just as I am sure that the Spanish government does not want war, and will do everything honorable in its power to avert such a calamity."

Senor Polo's first official business after his credentials are presented to the President will be in connection with the new commercial treaty between the United States, Spain and Cuba.

Senor Polo was formally received in his official capacity by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day at the state department this morning.

BAIRD IS FREE.

He is Released From Folsom on Parole.

Has Returned to Madera and Will Open an Office There.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—W. F. Baird, who was manager of the Madera bank, is again at liberty, having been released from Folsom prison on parole by the state board of prison directors.

Baird has returned to Madera, where he has opened an office and seems amply supplied with funds. Baird was manager of the John Brown colony of Madera as well as of the Madera bank, the collapse of the latter involving the practical destruction of the former. In the vault of the Madera bank were scores of promissory notes, bearing the names of men of prominence in all parts of the San Joaquin valley, the signatures to many of the notes being forgeries.

Baird admitted one forgery and this confession led to an admission of an elaborate scheme of forgery and deception. He was sent to prison for seven years, but now that he is paroled he is merely required to report to the prison authorities at regular intervals.

Other Klondyke Products.

SEATTLE, March 12.—The steamer Noyo arrived today from Alaska. She brought down several of the crew of the steamer Willamette, which was destroyed by fire at Skagway. Among her passengers was E. J. Robinson, who came from Fort Wrangel. His feet were so badly frozen that it was found necessary on his arrival to amputate both above the ankle.

Oregon's Naval Reserve.

PORTLAND, Or., March 11.—Steps were taken to lay looking to the organization of the naval reserve for the state of Oregon. At the meeting in the First Regiment armory of the Oregon National Guard a roll was opened and twenty-five signatures secured. As soon as forty men sign application will be made to the Governor for authority to organize a company.

GERMANY SAYS WE WANT WAR

Thinks Spain Would Avoid it.

Also Predicts the Ruin of Spain.

But Remarks That Spanish Agents Have Made Heavy Purchases in Europe.

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BERLIN, March 12.—The German press this week has given utterance to the unanimous conviction that a war between the United States and Spain is probable, although it is believed here that the latter country will do everything to avoid it.

In diplomatic circles it is said that Spain during the past week sent a circular note to the cabinets of Europe to the effect that the Spanish government hoped the rebellion in Cuba would be completely suppressed by April 1st, adding that if foreign interference had not stimulated the insurgents and supported them with arms, men, money and ammunition, there would at the present moment be no insurgents left.

So far as the correspondent has been able to ascertain the document has not elicited any replies.

The opinion that the United States is not honestly attempting to preserve peace and keep the war party in control is widely disseminated in Germany and finds ready credence, not only in the newspapers, but in official and diplomatic circles. One newspaper interviewed the United States ambassador, Andrew White, and printed his opinion that the majority of Americans are anxious to maintain peace. But the newspaper added that Mr. White's opinion was not supported by facts and says that the vote of congress was unanimously regarded as a clear indication that war is coming and that the Americans want it.

Several papers predict that, in the event of hostilities Spain will disappear from the map of the European powers after a fierce "war of piracy," both countries not being signatories of the anti-privateer convention in Paris.

It is well known in diplomatic circles that Senor Sandoval, the Spanish military agent in Germany, Austria and Scandinavia, who returned to Berlin on Wednesday from a trip, after having made three conditional purchases of coasting steamers at Finme and two at Pola, with other Spanish representatives, has been purchasing outright or conditionally munitions and vessels for use against American trade. Senor Sandoval, in addition to the purchases referred to, which are intended for the privateer service, has placed large orders with the Krupp Gun Company during the last six weeks and has also appointed a sub-agent at Trieste to see what he can pick up. The Spanish agent is now at Hamburg or Stettin negotiating for several torpedo boats, built partly for China and partly on speculation by the Vulcan yards. He intends to visit the Schichau yards and the yards at Elbing for the same purpose.

During the course of an interview on Thursday Col. Beinlin de Sequera, the Spanish military attache here, said he was confident the "misunderstanding" would disappear, adding: "It might, however, be well for Americans to know that Spain is not defenseless and that it will cost much blood and more money to conquer or defeat us.

"So soon as war is declared a large and well equipped fleet of privateers will immediately begin hostilities against the great American commerce. Spain has not remained idle since the first misunderstandings. Ninety different steamers lie in the harbors of Barcelona and Valencia ready to sail and do execution. We have friends, powerful ones, who will assist us, if not with men, with money, but I, in common with the Spanish government, trust that peace will be preserved."

The decennial of William I was generally commemorated at Berlin on Wednesday. The national memorial was liberally wreathed, many ladies and children depositing floral offerings. The room in which the Emperor died, and the door leading to it were draped in mourning and the imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg was decorated with wreaths, one of which was sent by the officials of the United States embassy. Emperor William visited the mausoleum on Wednesday and prayed both there and at the bedside of the deceased, at William I's palace.

The fact that Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife were the guests of Emperor William on Sunday has led to rumors of his return to public life, probably as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The latest developments are that it is now uncertain whether the naval bill will pass the Reichstag in a shape which will satisfy the government. The difficulty lies in the fact that the Centrists insist upon incorporating in it a provision to the effect that in case a new tax is necessary to carry out the scheme it will all be levied upon the people in the wealthier position of the population. The government is unwilling to bind itself to such a bargain. It might cost many votes at the coming election.

The protest of the United States embassy against the unfair treatment of the Bundesrath decree against American fruit has resulted in special instructions being issued to the commissioners of customs, so that no further complaints are arriving.

The Dramstadt technical high school has decreed the exclusion of foreign born students.

THE SHARK WON.

Had Lots of Fun With Japanese Fishermen.

MONTEREY, March 12.—While endeavoring to harpoon a large basking shark, two miles outside Monterey bay this afternoon, two boats containing seven Japanese fishermen, were capsized. The shark completely demolished the boats and four of the fishermen were drowned. The others clung to pieces of the boats and drifted ashore.

To Assess Franchises.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Assessor Siebe has under consideration a proposition to assess the franchises of public corporations in accordance with the decision of the supreme court in what is known as the "San Jose law." But one question remains to be settled in Mr. Siebe's mind, and that is whether the bonds of these corporations should not be assessed for at least 60 per cent of their market value. This matter he regards as a legal one, and for that reason it has been submitted to his attorney for an opinion, which will guide him in making the assessment.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FORTY MEN FATALLY BURNED

Destructive Fire in the Bowery.

Perils of a Crowded Lodging House.

The Tragedy Occurred in New York City Early This Morning.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Just before 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Bowery Mission at 105 Bowery. The building, which is a five-story structure, contained between 175 and 200 lodgers and while the majority of them escaped, it is positively known that at least forty of the men who had gone to sleep there for the night lost their lives in the conflagration.

There were many hairbreadth escapes, some of the occupants jumping from upper floors. Several of those who jumped were badly injured, while others escaped without a scratch. It is supposed that one of the lodgers accidentally set fire to some papers in the closet on the third floor and the flames were soon beyond control. Some one shouted fire from a window and several policemen rushed up the stairs to the rescue of the occupants.

By this time most of the lodgers had been awakened and were rushing about in their night clothes panic stricken. An alarm was turned in by a pedestrian who saw the smoke coming from the third floor. A lodger had thrown open a window to escape before being suffocated and was hanging half out to avoid inhaling the smoke. By this time the men who had gone to sleep in the mission and had been so suddenly awakened to battle for their lives in the flames were in such a condition that neither the police nor the firemen could cope with them. They were mad in their efforts to escape and in many instances the firemen had to struggle desperately with the lodgers to bring them to the streets in safety.

While the firemen and police were fighting with these in the hallways a man made his appearance at the window on the third floor. He threw his foot out on the ledge and hung on for a few moments to the coping. A crowd had gathered in the street and cried to him to hold on. But the flames came out of the windows and so burned his hands that he was forced to let go.

A cry of horror went up in the crowd below. The man, before letting go, threw himself outward and, as he fell, the crowd separated. He landed just beyond the sidewalk. For a moment he seemed stunned. Then he arose to his feet, felt himself all over and hobbled away, disappearing in the midst of the crowd.

The firemen worked inside the building until the heat and smoke forced them out one by one. The scaling ladders and the life nets were then resorted to.

Water was poured into the building in torrents, but the flames seemed to increase in fury, and it looked as if the entire building would be a wreck. Many of the lodgers were carried down the ladders. These were in almost every instance rescued just as they were about to jump to the street from the windows on the upper floors.

At 8 o'clock, when the flames were under control, one of the firemen, who had made a tour of the entire building, emerged and reported to Chief Bonner that he had seen at least 40 dead bodies. His report was that he had discovered two bodies on the first floor, five on the second, eight on the third, twelve on the fourth and thirteen on the fifth floor.

BOUND TO FIGHT

Senator Bill Mason Gets a Challenge.

A Yellow Spanish Editor Wants to Carve Him With a Stabknife.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Mason received today the challenge sent him by the editor of the Spanish illustrated paper, *El Correo*.

The document is printed, and is signed by the editor, the Marquis de Alta Villa. The challenge is to a combat at swords' points, and is preceded by a short column of personal abuse, in which Mr. Mason is described as "an ignoble Yankee Senator who scolds like a woman and who has not the valor to fight like a man, and who would take a slap in the face without resenting it."

The American people are referred to as a "people who deal in pigs, and whose flag is the almighty dollar."

The Senator accepts the challenge in a jocose spirit. He says he will have to see the Marquis before he decides whether he will accept, but that it scarcely accords with Spanish modesty for the challenging party to name the weapons, as is done in this instance.

Reservoirs for Rivers.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A bill was introduced by Representative Newlands of Nevada today directing the Secretary of the Interior to make surveys for and determine and report on the cost of erecting reservoirs in certain rivers and tributaries and appropriating $25,000 for the purpose. The rivers named are the Sioux, Missouri and Yellowstone, for the benefit of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming; the Columbia and Snake for Oregon, Washington and Idaho; the Platt, Arkansas, and Rio Grande for New Mexico and Colorado; Carson, Walker and Humboldt for Nevada, and the Little Colorado, Gila, Salt, Rio Verde and Puero for California and Arizona.

TWO SPLENDID NEW CRUISERS

Have Been Added to Our Navy.

One of Them is Now Ready for Sea.

War Preparations Still Monopolize the Attention of the Nation—Havana News.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A week's negotiations closed today by the triumphant purchase by the navy department in London of two fine cruisers now building at Elswick for the Brazilian government. Probably the official took more pleasure in closing up the business in this manner because of the fact that Spanish agents had been striving to secure these very ships, and that to Spain, it is said, they would be of much greater value in case of trouble than to the United States. The next question is how to get the ships home, and that has not yet been settled, according to the Secretary of the Navy.

The United States flag will be hoisted over the new ships within a week, probably, and just as soon as the crew can be put aboard the Amazonas will start for the United States. The other vessel will follow at the earliest possible moment. The terms of the sale are secret.

The availability of the two Brazilian ships was first brought to the attention of the navy department by Mr. Laine, agent of the Maxim Nordenfelt Company, who was authorized to dispose of these ships building at Elswick and two others in course of construction in France. Mr. Laine said today that the two ships purchased would be a most desirable acquisition to the American navy, as they were the latest and best products of the famous Armstrong yards. One of the ships is complete in every respect, has her coal supply and ammunition on board and steam can be raised at any time.

There will be no trouble in bringing this ship across, as an adequate force from the local yards can be secured for the service. It is said the coal and ammunition on board passed with the sale to the United States. The ammunition is not of the kind in use by the American navy, so that the supply of ammunition is a necessary adjunct to the new ships. The other ship has been launched but it will take some time to make her ready for sea. Mr. Laine believes, however, that there will be no difficulty in bringing her over immediately, if it is desired to make the move without delay, as the hull is so well along that she could be towed, and her own sail power utilized for the trip across.

A dangerous deficiency in the engineer branch of the navy has been brought to light, especially in the fact that it is scarcely possible to secure a staff of engineers officers to bring back to the United States any of the ships purchased abroad. A short time ago when orders were given to rush the work of putting the cruiser Chicago in shape for active services, the engineer in chief proposed that he would have the ship ready in three months instead of six, as estimated.

To do this he would work forces day and night and to keep them at the work he would place an engineer officer aboard the ship, to stay there day and night. Passed Assistant Engineer Dixon was chosen for the work, but he had not been employed more than a week before it was found necessary to detach him in order to find an engineer officer to act as a member of the board appointed to examine auxiliary cruisers.

This state of affairs has been brought to the attention of the house naval committee, but so far, it is feared, without meeting that degree of success which was hoped for, in the shape of an amendment increasing the number of engineer officers in the service.

Colonel Haywood the commandant of the marine corps, today made five details of marines for cruisers now being repaired or ready for commission. There are two drafts of forty-five each for the Philadelphia and the Charleston at Mare Island, one of fifty-two for the Newark and Norfolk and two of thirty each for the Columbia and Minneapolis at League Island.

Senator Proctor visited the White House and six town departments today, and his calls excited a great deal of interest. He spent half an hour first with Secretary Alger explaining, it is believed, the military situation in Cuba, and afterward he had conference with Judge Day, assistant secretary of state. Then he went to the White House and was closeted with the President for two hours and a quarter. When he emerged from the room he courteously declined to speak regarding the nature of the information he had communicated to the President.

N. F. Palmer, representing the Quintard Iron Works of New York, which built the engines of the Maine, was at the navy department today in consultation with the officials respecting the conversion of the vessels of the merchant marine into war craft.

RELIEF STATIONS.

HAVANA, March 14.—Arrangements are in progress to discontinue a number of the relief stations in Havana, which are open only at certain hours, and to establish one large central station, which will be open for relief at all hours of the day, with four suburban stations. Lists have been secured of the names of towns near Havana, of the number of their inhabitants and of the destitution in each. These lists will be extended throughout Cuba, to embrace all the localities where suffering exists.

A careful estimate, it is hoped, will be made of the total number to be provided for, so that the amount and variety of the daily rations can be fixed according to the money available. It is believed that the long established hospitals and asylums of Havana can be made much use of, if assistance is judiciously given to their regular managers.

It is further hoped that by spending $10,000 in Los Cosa, now the principal place here for the relief of the concentrados, it can be made a model refuge, with new beds, good kitchens, etc.

Rumors are in circulation here to the effect that American warships are to arrive at this port and it is further reported that the United States government will send either the battleship Iowa or Indiana to this harbor to stay two or three hours. No cause is assigned for the latter story, nor can it be confirmed officially.

One unidentified body was recovered today from the wreck of the Maine.

Important factions of the autonomists of Matanzas and Santa Clara, representing all classes, have agreed not to take part in the regular or local actions next month. In some political circles the opinion is expressed that this agreement is the result of discontent, caused by the fact that the autonomist government has been unable to give employment to the excessive numbers of people who have been seeking positions in the government offices. The Marquis Garcia, the governor of Santa Clara, tried to induce these factions to promise that they would take part in the elections, but he has been unable to change their resolution.

In the district of Vinales, province of Pinar del Rio, cash to the value of $700,000 has already been gathered.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S BATTERY.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A navy order was received at the Brooklyn navy yard from Washington for a six-inch gun to be sent immediately to San Francisco. The gun is a large rapid-fire breech-loading rifle which has been on the receiving ship Vermont. The work of transferring the gun commenced at once. To officers at the navy yard were reticent as to what the gun was needed for at San Francisco, but it was revealed that there is something wrong with one of the guns of the cruiser Philadelphia, and this gun is intended to replace it. The gun will go by rail direct to Mare Island navy yard.

HANDSMEN ENLISTED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Today, for the first time "handsmen" were enlisted for service in the United States navy at the League Island navy yard. Any able-bodied man who answered the physical requirements was admitted.

The reason for this action, one of the officers of the shipyard said today, was that orders have been received from Washington to recruit as rapidly as possible 200 handsmen to serve as seamen and coal passers.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Two estimates of appropriations to meet the cost of the recently authorized addition of two regiments of artillery to the army were sent to congress today by Secretary Alger. One was a supplemental estimate of $491,131 for the appropriation for the pay of the army for the next fiscal year, and the other was for a deficiency of $154,170 in the current year, appropriations to defray the added expenditures for the remainder of this year.

KEY WEST, March 14.—United States Consul Barker boarded the Fern upon her arrival at Sagua. He said there were about 25,000 starving reconcentrados in his district.

The torpedo boat Winslow has arrived from Mobile and the schooner Harry A Brunner from Philadelphia is here with 1300 tons of coal for the fleet. The fleet is reported stationary.

THE NEW WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The two Brazilian ships will be extremely valuable additions to the United States navy in either war or peace in the opinion of Secretary Long, who acknowledges they have been bought by the United States. They are steel sheathed and coppered, with twin screws. The Amazonas is rated at 3600 tons displacement, with an indicated horsepower under natural draught of 7000, which is calculated to develop 20 knots' speed. Thus while the ship is about the size of the Charleston, she is much faster. Her armament is also much more formidable. The main battery is made up of six 6-inch guns, but these guns, as well as the four 7-inch guns are of what is known as fifty calibres and length, giving them an unusual range and power.

In addition to this they have ten 6-pounder quick-firing guns, four 1-pounder, four Maxim machine guns and two boat or field guns. The torpedo tubes are three in number. The coal capacity is 850 tons, giving an effective steaming radius of 8,000 knots, a most valuable feature, as it would enable the ship to cross and re-cross the the Atlantic without coaling. Such vessels used as commerce destroyers would be vastly more effective than what appears to be more powerful crafts, because of their ability to get along on long cruises without stopping at neutral ports to coal, and thus exposing themselves to capture.

The cruisers carry no armor in the ordinary sense, but their machinery is protected from the fire of guns by an arched steel deck just below the water line.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—A dispatch just received from El Reno, O. K. states that the United States troops at Fort Sill are moving tonight, the objective point being Atlanta, Ga. They will be transported by the Rock Island road via Fort Worth.

EVERY MAN WANTED.

STOCKTON, March 14.—Will Henderson, an expert electrician of this city who was once connected with the cruiser Charleston and whose name was registered at Mare Island has received peremptory orders to report at the navy yard for duty immediately.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, March 14.—J. M. Ceballos, general manager of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, made the following statement today:

"I see my name published in the morning papers in connection with negotiations looking towards peace to be established in the island of Cuba and stating that I was acting with full knowledge of the Sagasta ministry, all of which I deny to be the case. Whatever interest I may take in this matter is solely prompted by my desire to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States and to establish, if possible, a basis, as every true American would desire, that will give us peace at an early date, with honor for all concerned."

Tomas Estrada and Palma of the Cuba revolutionary party in this city today said that the proposition for the Cuban pacification reported to have been offered by Senor Ceballos was not satisfactory to the Junta.

"We will not consider any proposition for the settlement of the war," he said, "unless it be based upon the absolute independence of Cuba. We are willing to pay Spain an indemnity of not more than $100,000,000. If this is not satisfactory to Spain we will continue the war. Our resources are sufficient to do this. I will not receive Senor Ceballos unless he wants to treat on the basis of absolute independence."

When Senor Palma was told that Spanish fours were selling in the London market at 53¾, he replied: "I have recently sold some Cuban bonds at 60 per cent.

DISAPPEARING-GUN CARRIAGES.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The ordnance department of the army has sent an invitation to all the firms which have in the past proposed to build disappearing gun carriages, in answer to the department's advertisement, to come forward at this time and submit on their own behalf proposals for building such carriages. They are invited to state how many carriages they can undertake at one time and are enjoined especially to state the exact time to be consumed in making them. It is believed by the officials that the delivery of such carriages could be in from three to four months after the placing of orders, the difference in time depending upon whether or not the manufacturers have their plans already in hand and also upon the calibre of the gun to be mounted, whether 10 or 12 inch. The plans of the fortifications board, which are being followed in the emplacement of the guns by the ordnance officers of the department, contemplate the mounting of all the big rifles on disappearing carriages.

The bureau of ordnance of the war department opened bids today for a large supply of armor-piercing projectiles and for 12,000,000 rifle ball cartridges.

Schell's Third Trial.

The third trial of Hi Schell, accused of stealing a horse from a pasture, was begun yesterday morning in Judge Webb's court, Judge Risley presiding. Most of the day was consumed in the selection of a jury. The testimony put in was the same as that introduced before.

SENATE BILLS BY THE SCORE

International Bank Bill Objected To.

Another Grievance for Spain to Adjust.

The Pension of President Tyler's Daughter Increased—A Dull Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the senate today Mr. Allen of Nebraska inquired of Mr. Chandler what the naval affairs committee had done regarding the investigation of the Maine catastrophe.

Mr. Chandler said as yet the committee had taken no action regarding the investigation. He could not speak for the committee, but expressed the opinion that its policy would be to await the action and findings of the naval court of inquiry. He called attention to the interesting fact that naval courts have no authority under the law to compel witnesses to testify or to punish them if they should refuse. He thought, therefore, that the naval committee in making its investigation ought to be empowered to force testimony from witnesses or suffer a penalty for refusal.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Quay, Republican of Pennsylvania, and was agreed to.

Proceeding under unanimous consent the senate passed the following measures:

Amending an act to permit the use of the right of way through public lands for train roads, canals and reservoirs; permanently locating the settlement of the territory of New Mexico; granting the Charle River Railroad Company a right of way through the north half of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington, and relation to lands on the Hot Springs reservation.

At this point Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts called up the joint resolution for the relief of August Bolton and Gustave Richelien.

The resolution as reported from the foreign relations committee is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be and hereby is empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain the indemnity from the Spanish government for the wrong and injury suffered by August Bolton and Gustave Richelieu by their wrongful imprisonment by the Spanish in Santiago de Cuba in the year 1895 and to secure this end he is authorized and requested to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary."

The resolution, to which objection was made a few days ago was passed without debate.

Other bills were passed as follows:

To refer certain claims for Indian depredations to the court of claims.

To incorporate the national Florence Crittenden mission.

To provide for the disposal of the abandoned Fort Shaw military reservation in Montana, under the homestead, mining and other land laws of the United States.

To pay Hattie A. Phillips, widow of John Phillips, $3000 for services rendered by John Phillips in bearing dispatches from the commanding officer at Fort Phil Kearney to Fort Laramie in December, 1866, after the massacre of the United States soldiers under Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman by the Sioux Indians, and by whose services the garrison at Fort Phil Kearney, then surrounded by Sioux Indians, was rescued and saved from annihilation.

To authorize the Secretary of War to loan tents to the citizens committee of Cincinnati for use during the 32d annual encampment of the G.A.R.

To pay the heirs of the late John Roach $330,151, for labor and material, dockage and detention, etc., of the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta.

To provide for the appointment of a committee under the direction of the Secretary of War for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications and approximate estimates of cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal of approved depth from the lower shores of Lake Michigan to the Wabash river.

At the suggestion of Mr. Forsker of Ohio the bill for the incorporation of the International American bank was called up. The bill provides that the bank shall have a capital of $5,000,000 which may be increased to $20,000,000 and that its main offices shall be in Washington and New York with branches in Mexico, the West Indies and in Central and South America.

Objection was made to the consideration of the bill, but it was read for information until Mr. Cockrell of Missouri objected even to that.

A bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Letitia Tyler Seaple, daughter of President John Tyler, to $50 a month, was passed as was also the joint resolution relative to the appropriation to the Rogue river, Mich.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The proceedings in the House today were utterly devoid of public interest. The time was devoted to district of Columbia business.

Beats the Klondike.

MR. A. C. THOMAS, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Grady's Curiosity is Satisfied.

Commodore Fulton G. Berry Takes Tea.

Another Democratic Plan to Bring About Fusion—New Candidates.

From Thursday's Daily.

So Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding is in the insane asylum. Mrs. "Jack" was a member of the fast set in New York's Four Hundred, and it is said that her present mental condition is the result of excessive cigarette smoking and other dissipations common to the circle in which she moved. She is not the first whom the primrose path has led to the madhouse and will not be the last. There are Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerdings in every town, large and small. They first attempt risque things out of mere vanity and a desire to be thought a "good fellow" by the younger society men. They smoke cigarettes and drink cocktails in order to have the supreme satisfaction of hearing themselves called "thoroughbreds" by the empty-headed tailor's models whose flattery has become an essential part of their existence.

To be sure the "thoroughbred" does not always stop at cigarettes, cocktails and the admiration of young men. She often resorts to drugs and, of course, becomes a slave to them. The time also arrives when mere flirtations become flat and uninteresting, and she gives herself over to what she deems a "grande passion," but which has a much less euphonious name in the criminal code. Envied at first by other silly women, who, however, are prevented from following her example by various considerations, she finally falls so low as to be despised by them, and even the men who once thought her a "thoroughbred" try to avoid her because she has become too "raw." To rightly constituted people such women are either objects of pity or scorn, according to circumstances. The admiration they receive and their little social triumphs do not arouse the envy of the thinking, who know that the triumphs are empty, and that the admiration will soon give way to disgust.

* * *

It was stated some time ago that Emperor William of Germany intended to have inscribed on the new rifles for his army the words "The Kaiser's last argument." I wonder whether the Emperor is a plagiarist or whether it is merely another case of great minds running in the same channel, for Louis XIV did the very thing that William II proposes to do. The *grand monarque* had inscribed on the French cannon, in Latin, the following sentence: *Ultima ratio regum*, which, translated into Fresnoese, means "The last argument of kings." There are, by the way, several points of resemblance between the French King and the German Emperor. "*L'etat c'est moi*," said Louis, and so says William. Louis was vain, and so is William. The French King was given to bombast, and so is the German Emperor. Withal Louis had ability, and so has William.

* * *

The meanest trick of the year was played on Lawyer W. D. Grady the other day by Phil Scott and one or two other practical jokers. They were all in the transfer office under the Grand Central hotel examining a patent vapor bath. Probably most of the REPUBLICAN readers have seen illustrations of the contrivance in the advertising columns of magazines. A kind of rubber cloth is placed over a light frame. The bather strips and sits on a chair beneath which is a kettle of water with a lamp underneath, which furnishes the heat. The cloth comes up to the bather's neck and is fastened on the outside so that none of the vapor can escape, and it may be stated in passing that the bather can't escape either. Grady was very curious about the contrivance and asked many questions concerning it of the owner. Finally the lawyer expressed the wish to know how it worked. "Get in and we'll show you," said Scott. Everybody knows that Grady is as unsuspicious as an infant and he immediately consented to a demonstration. He allowed his companions to enclose him in the bath, and when he was securely fastened in it with nothing but his intellectual head in view one of the jokers rushed into the Grand Central bar and borrowed a sodawater siphon. Of course you know what followed. The jokers turned the stream on Grady's dome of thought and the English that rippled off the lawyer's tongue is said to have far exceeded Carlyle's in picturesqueness and vigor. Occasionally the stream of sodawater would strike the poor victim square in the mouth, suddenly interrupting his eloquence, but he never failed to begin where he had left off when he recovered. Finally Grady's pleas for mercy softened his tormentors (or maybe the sodawater gave out) and they stole away, leaving one of the amused spectators to liberate him. I don't know what revenge Grady contemplates taking, but it must be something terrible judging from the dark expression of his countenance ever since the occurrence.

* * *

Don't say tea to Commodore Fulton G. Berry, or if you say it do so from some coign of vantage, for it is sure to overheat the Commodore's coal bunkers, with explosive results. And this is why: A few days ago he drove to the ranch of a friend on the San Joaquin river and spent the afternoon there. The time passed very pleasantly and a little before the hour arrived for the Commodore to depart the hostess invited him to have a cup of tea. Berry gratefully accepted the invitation and was soon pouring a cup of the beverage into his hold. The tea seemed unusually good and the old tar, to the delight of the hostess, did the Oliver Twist act—that is, he held out his cup for more. When he had finished the second cup the hostess induced the Commodore to take a third. "This tea has a peculiarly pleasant flavor," said Berry as he set down the empty cup. "I don't remember ever having tasted the like before."

"Peculiar?" echoed the hostess. "It's nothing but ordinary tea. May be you just happened to enjoy it."

"No," replied Berry, positively. "It's different from any tea I've ever drunk."

The hostess, upon this, filled a cup for herself, but she had no sooner tasted it than she ran into the kitchen, where a hurried conversation took place between her and the cook. Berry had of course noticed the changed expression of the lady as she tasted the tea, and her abrupt departure alarmed him not a little. What if some poison had accidentally gotten into the cup that cheers? The thought brought beads of perspiration to his brow, though he now declares it was nothing but the tea. Finally the hostess returned and in a regretful tone of voice, but with a twinkle in her eye, she said: "Commodore, you have been drinking Garfield tea!"

Berry immediately took his departure and the soliloquy he indulged in as he drove rapidly to town was fit only for a lonely road or the bridge of a man-of-war.

* * *

There have been no political developments of great importance the past week. It seems that the majority of Democrats have not given up the idea of fusion after all, and that a movement is on foot to induce the silver men of the Populist and Democratic parties to combine under some such name as the "Bimetallic party." The movement is still in its incipiency, and it is at present difficult to tell what it will amount to. The prospects, however, do not appear to be promising. There are Populists, of course, who will join the Democrats, but the middle-of-the-road men are greatly in the majority and say that under no circumstances will they listen to fusion proposals. They seem to be glad, too, to get rid of their weak-kneed brethren.

* * *

A correspondent of the REPUBLICAN who signs himself "A Citizen" evidently takes a great interest in Fresno. He wants this city to be "in it" both with regard to politics and baseball, and makes some interesting suggestions. He is convinced that Fresno ought to supply the gubernatorial candidate on at least one of the tickets, but would prefer that the candidates on all three—Republican, Democratic and Populist—be supplied by Fresno. George E. Church he mentions as a good man for the Democrats to put up, totally ignoring the claims of that philanthropist and statesman—A. B. Butler. The Populists might make a choice among D. T. Fowler, M. V. Rork (!) and John S. Dore. Three Republicans are also mentioned in this connection, but we cannot afford to provoke a triangular fight. As for baseball, "Citizen" hoped that Fresno would have a team in the league and even as he wrote the *bon Dieu* decided to realize his hope—such is the reward of virtue.

* * *

Here are the names of several Republican candidates who have not yet been mentioned in this column: C. W. Garrett wants to serve another term as Supervisor. George L. Hoxie, County Surveyor, is also a candidate for renomination, and so are H. E. Barnum, Auditor, and W. W. Machen, Recorder. H. F. Peters of Selma is a candidate for Tax Collector, J. M. Collins for Assessor and Phil Scott for Supervisor in the Third district. Lew Owens is reported to be a candidate for the nomination of Tax Collector. On the Democratic side I have heard of no new candidates, save Joe Spinney, who, it is said, has at last decided to ask for the nomination for Supervisor in the Third district. Joe had a harder time in deciding which party he should honor with his request than Paris had in determining which goddess deserved the prize for beauty.

SETTLED AT LAST

The Smilie Claim Paid Yesterday.

Decision in Favor of the Administratrix in the Mandamus Suit.

The bill of Smilie Brothers for a balance of $552.39, due for work done by them on the court house additions, which has been the subject of much litigation, was paid yesterday to Mary A. Smilie, the administratrix of the estate of Robert Smilie. She recently brought a mandamus suit against Auditor Barnum to compel him to draw a warrant for the amount claimed due.

The matter was heard before Judge Gray yesterday, sitting in place of Judge Webb. District Attorney Snow represented the Auditor and Frank H. Short appeared for the plaintiff. The point of the proceeding was whether there remained in the treasury an amount sufficient to pay the bill out of the fund of the year in which it became due, as it has been decided that an indebtedness of one fiscal year cannot be paid out of the funds of subsequent years.

Auditor Barnum was the only witness called. His books were examined, and the court found that there was money in the treasury with which the claim could be legally paid. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff, and the Auditor was directed to draw a warrant for the amount.

Yesterday the warrant was drawn and presented to the Treasurer, who paid the bill. That practically ended the case.

District Attorney Snow wanted to take an appeal from the decision of Judge Gray, but the Board of Supervisors decided not to pursue the litigation any further. The board passed a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the body that the District Attorney should take no further action in the suits of Smilie against Fresno county and Smilie against Barnum.

Supervisor Ward voted against the resolution, but the four other Supervisors were unanimously in favor of it.

Mr. Snow stated that he considered the bill just, inasmuch as the county had received the benefit of the labor and should pay for it, but he did not think that the claim could now be legally paid.

The history of the Smilie litigation is quite interesting and is pretty well remembered. The origin of the trouble over the contract was due to the fact that it extended over a period of two years. The Supervisors paid the amount due the first year, but rejected the bill for the balance, believing that it could not be legally paid. The firm then brought suit, and Judge Webb decided against them. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and that tribunal decided that the claim was a legal one and should be paid if there was money enough in the fund of that particular year to pay it. Judge Webb then gave judgment for Smilie Brothers, but the Supervisors refused to direct the Auditor to draw a warrant for the claim. Hence the mandamus proceedings of yesterday.

Judge Gray yesterday decided that the books showed that there money in the fund of the proper year, and remarked that it would seem not quite honest not to pay the bill.

WATER RIGHTS.

The Emigrant Ditch Company Brings Suit Now.

The Emigrant Ditch Company yesterday brought suit against the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company to restrain the latter from diverting water from Kings river in seasons when the diversion of the water interferes with the amount of water claimed by the Emigrant Ditch Company, which is 190 cubic feet a second. That quantity of water, it is claimed, was awarded the Emigrant Company by the supreme court.

The Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company recently sued the Emigrant Company to restrain it from diverting water from Kings river at a point which interfered with the use of the water by the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. The Emigrant Company is making preparation to irrigate land in the vicinity of Selma by means of the Fowler ditch.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

NOW, PLAY BALL!

Fresno in the California League.

Business Men Will be Asked to Subscribe.

The Athletic Club is Now Organizing a Team—Likely Players.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Emory Donahoo, who was delegated by the Athletic Club to attend the meeting of the California Baseball League and also that of the Pacific States League in San Francisco, and to decide into which of the associations Fresno should put a team, returned from the metropolis on the early train yesterday morning. He met with the directors of the Athletic Club last night in the Grand Central hotel and reported his action in San Francisco.

His decision was in favor of the California League, and as he was given full power to act by the directors it was not necessary to confirm his report, although all the directors were in favor of the California League. There were several reasons why Fresno should enter that league in preference to the other. One was that a larger percentage of the gate receipts will be allowed visiting teams in San Francisco, and another important reason for Fresno is the fact that Stockton's team will be in the California League. Hence when teams come here from San Jose or Sacramento, Stockton will pay half the fare, for they will play at the Gas City before coming down the valley.

Then the California League is a part of the National League and has the advantage of the baseball protection which that affords.

The schedule of the games was to arrive on the 5:20 train last evening, but it did not come. It will most likely get here today. The season will open on the 27th of this month, which does not leave very much time in which to get a team together and give the players a chance to get into practice. The team will be under the direction of the Athletic Club, and the colors will be orange and black—the colors of the club.

Last night a subscription list was prepared and the paper will be circulated among the business men today to obtain contributions for the support of a baseball team for the city. It is believed that after a while it will be self-supporting, but at the outset it is necessary to ask for contributions.

The Directors of the Athletic Club are now looking around for material for a team. Hayes, Munroe and Brittan, who played here last year, will be signed. Hanlon and McCarthy, who have gone to San Jose, will be secured if they do not close a deal in the Garden City. Ralph Thompson of Illinois, who pitched here last year, wants to come back, it is said, and he may be engaged to twirl for the team. Fields, a young catcher of Sonora, has been recommended as a good man at the "receiving end." George Smith of Pasadena, who made the best record in the *Examiner* tournament, will probably be secured to play short stop. The management is corresponding with a number of other players, among them being Fred Lange of the Reliance team, Strieb of Santa Cruz, Stulz of Oakland and others.

In San Francisco the games will be played at Recreation park, corner of Eighth and Harrison streets.

J. E. KIRK DEAD.

Brother of Superintendent Kirk Expires.

Passes Away After an Illness of Several Weeks—A Successful Business Man.

County Superintendent of Schools, T. J. Kirk, received a telegram yesterday afternoon stating that his brother, John E. Kirk, of Gridley, Butte county, had again become very low, and Mr. Kirk intended to leave this morning to be with his brother. Last night, however, he received a message that his brother was dead. Mr. Kirk leaves for Gridley this morning.

John E. Kirk had been ill on his farm near Gridley for several weeks, and the end came last night between 7 and 8 o'clock. His wife, and son, who has charge of the farm there, were with him at the time of his death.

The deceased was well known here, as for the last six or seven years he spent a considerable portion of the time in this part of the state, where he had money invested. His home was in Peoria, Illinois, however. Those who were acquainted with the deceased will be surprised at his death, for he appeared hale and robust.

Mr. Kirk was born in Ray county, Missouri, and was 48 years old on the 4th of this month. He was two years older than T. J. Kirk. For the past twenty years he made Peoria his home, where he has a son and daughter now living.

Mr. Kirk was successful in his business ventures and speculations, and leaves an estate worth about $300,000. In 1876 he organized a harvester company, and from that and other business enterprises became wealthy. He established a hemp farm on the Feather river in Butte county.

Mr. Kirk owned land in Peoria, Ill., Buffalo, N.Y., and in the states of Kansas and California. His property interests in this state consist of land in Fresno, Tulare and Butte counties. In the latter county he invested considerable money in the establishment of his hemp farm.

He was a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and having taken nearly all the degrees of Masonry. His remains will be taken to his home in Peoria for interment.

THE BUTLER-FORSYTH CASE

A. B. Parker Discloses How Butler Told Him to Grade Raisins.

The Butler-Forsyth case was still in progress before Court Commissioner Drew yesterday, and from present indications will continue for several days and may be weeks.

A. B. Parker, who was Butler's bookkeeper at the time, was on the stand still yesterday and he made disclosures of instructions which he had received from his employer in reference to grading up the latter's raisins. A synopsis of the testimony in this connection will be reported as soon as the shorthand notes taken by Court Reporter Gearhart are transcribed.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

THE DAMAGE FROM FROST.

First Reports Not Exaggerated. Figs Badly Injured.

From Wednesday's Daily.

N. W. Mitrovich was out through the colonies yesterday inspecting the effect of Sunday night's frost upon the fig crop this season. He visited many orchards and says that one-half of the buds are destroyed. The figs will not be as large on account of being injured by the cold. During the past three years frosts have caused short fig crops. The value of a season's output of Fresno county figs is placed at $100,000.

Reports from the different sections in Fresno county indicate that the injury to apricots and peaches in the immediate vicinity of Fresno was not as great as in other parts of the county. This is explained upon the theory that a well irrigated orchard is not so easily injured by frost as one upon dry land. In other localities there is a lack of water for irrigation.

C. E. Barnett of Fowler reported last evening that after inspecting the orchards in that vicinity for two days he has come to the conclusion that the peach and apricot crops are almost entirely destroyed. He is the originator of the hardy Barnett apricot and has several acres planted to this variety. This will be the first failure in seven years since the trees came into bearing. Mr. Barnett examined 1000 peach buds yesterday and found but one unaffected by the frost.

PLOWED UP THE DITCH.

W. A. Edgerly's Examination For Malicious Mischief.

The preliminary examination of W. A. Edgerly for maliciously plowing up a ditch used by John Barry for irrigation purposes, took place in Justice Austin's court yesterday.

The ditch passed along a county road in front of Edgerly's place. He considered the canal an obstruction and a nuisance and plowed it up. The defendant admitted the act in his testimony yesterday. The ditch has been in use for thirteen years.

The case will be argued on next Tuesday and it is expected that some interesting points in law will be brought out. Edgerly contends that he had a right to the use of the public road and that the ditch interfered with this right; also that the complaining witness had no authority to maintain a ditch upon a public highway.

EASTON CONCERT

Given by the Orchestral Society.

The Apollo Club of This City Contributed to the Program.

The residents of Easton and surrounding country may well be pleased with their Orchestral Society, which gave its initial concert at Easton hall last evening, and the members of the organization may be congratulated upon their success. A large audience was present.

The opening number by the orchestra was played with spirit and good movement. Next followed Messrs. H. S. Ireland, Ralph Taylor, Carl Ireland and M. McCormick, singing a medley by White, giving in response to a rousing encore, "Life's All a Dream." The "Gloria" from Haydn's mass in B flat was given with style and precision, the orchestra acquitting itself with much credit in this number. The organ solo by Mr. E. M. Drury was rendered in that gentleman's usual finished style.

Then the orchestra gave the beautiful "Calvary" by Paul Rodney, a work containing much expression and depth of feeling. Al Wolcott's violin solo was well played and received, being encored. Mendelsohn's "War March" closed the first part of the program.

The second part began with the "March Pontificale," by Gounod, a fine composition, well performed. Fresno's musical favorites, the members of the Apollo Club, gave willing assistance to their kindred society in "Annie Laurie," responding to a vociferous encore with "The Beleaguered."

The "Corcoran Cadets March" was well done by the orchestra.

Mrs. E. M. Drury then sang "Waiting," a very pleasing contralto song, effectively accompanied by organ and violin. It was one of the gems of the evening. Encored, she sang "Home, Sweet Home."

The Apollo Club's rendering of "The Legend of the Rhine" was marked by their usual good taste in shading and expression, eliciting "The Three Chafers" as an encore.

The "Occidental March" (Sousa) by the orchestra completed a most enjoyable program. A neat sum was realized for the treasury of the society. After the program the participants were served with a well prepared collation.

Following is the personnel of the orchestra: First violins—Andrew Baird, Al Wolcott, William Simmons; second violins—C. H. V. Klotte, Peter Nelsen, James Rasmussen; viol—George Crawford; cello—R. McCaig; bass viol—James Ramage; flutes—H. S. Ireland, John James; clarinets—Ewald Otto, John Liggett; cornets—D. Baird, George Johnson; trombone—Emil Otto; organ—Carl Ireland; conductor—M. S. Ireland.

CONVICTED AT LAST.

Hiram Schell Found Guilty of Horse Stealing.

Hiram Schell, who the officers declare has been stealing cattle for many years, has at last been convicted. Yesterday morning the jury in the case announced that a verdict had been agreed upon after they had been out all night. When the jury was locked up they stood ten to two for conviction, and during the night the two went over to the majority.

Schell will be sentenced next Monday morning at 9 o'clock. At that time a motion will be made for a new trial, and in the event of its refusal, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme court, it is believed.

Court Reporter Gearhart is now busy transcribing the testimony in the Gil Braden case, which will also be appealed.

A Hint From the Klondike.

Joseph Ladue, the famous trapper and miner and the present owner of Dawson City, and for many years the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company gives a hint to persons going to Alaska, and pays great compliment to a well known article. He writes:

"I have always used the Royal Baking Powder in Alaska and Northwest Territory, as no other gave equal satisfaction in that harsh climate. I also found my customers always insisted on having that brand."

George Beer Pleaded Guilty.

George Beer, the burly Russian who was arrested on Monday night for beating his wife, was before Recorder Clark yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge. The wife, a sickly looking little woman, was present and she asked that the complaint be withdrawn. She has forgiven her brutal husband and desires that he be not punished. Recorder Clark postponed judgment.

A FRUIT EXHIBIT

To Attract Easterners to Fresno.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce Discusses It.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with all but one member of the committee present.

The session was devoted to a discussion of the matter of getting up a new fruit exhibit and also to make an exhibit of the fruits of this section in Los Angeles or in some large Eastern city, where it would attract the attention of people seeking homes as a desirable locality in which to invest their money.

It was stated that the exhibit last year was not put up in a satisfactory manner, as the fluid used was not altogether a success. After some further discussion it was decided to invite Horticultural Commissioner Marshall to attend the meeting next Wednesday afternoon. He will probably be appointed to get up an exhibit of the best fruit to be found, and to put up the fruit in a proper manner.

The present exhibit will be thrown away, and the jars refilled. The chamber has a sufficient number of jars to admit of a good exhibit being retained in the chamber and also to make an exhibit in Los Angeles or some Eastern city, as suggested.

It was also decided to label all the jars containing the new exhibit. The label will state the name of the fruit, by whom it was grown, etc. That will be an advantage to the fruit grower, as well as giving the outsider a chance to see what kind of fruit is raised in Imperial Fresno county.

VARYING SCALES.

Experience of a Reporter Tipping the Beam.

At the request of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego county Governor Budd has appointed a sealer of weights and measures for that county, under the act of 1891, which created a standard of weights and measures and made it the duty of the Chief Executive to appoint a sealer for each county upon the request of the Supervisors of that county.

Somebody suggested that the scales in Fresno were inclined to be "razzle-dazzle," and yesterday afternoon a REPUBLICAN reporter went to the trouble of weighing himself on every scale he saw, for the purpose of ascertaining how nearly the different ones would correspond. The reporter was instructed not to get bibulous on his way, as those who were in a position to know stated authoritatively that the reception of schoonerfuls of the steam beverage had a tendency to increase avoirdupois. Pretzels were also carefully avoided.

The first scale was tipped at 159 pounds. The next scale that the newspaper man stepped upon, however, gave him to understand that he didn't "weigh so much" after all. It registered his avoirdupois at 157½. It was a come down of a pound and a half, and the two scales were in the same block. He gained half a pound on the next weighing device, the beam of which was tipped at 158. He went back to 157½ on the next, while on still another he regained his former weight of 158. The reporter broke the record at the first experiment, and could not find another scale upon which he weighed 159 pounds.

In fact, scales in Fresno seem to be very much like watches—none go just alike, but each owner believes his own.

Marshal Woy's Fine Oranges.

Yesterday afternoon City Marshal M. L. Woy was exhibiting some fine navel oranges from his ten-acre orchard near Los Angeles. One of the oranges weighed one pound and a half. The fruit was taken from trees that were budded two years ago. Forty-eight oranges made a box full.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE GRAY, DEPARTMENT 2.

C. W. Garrett vs. H. E. Barnum; continued until Tuesday, 22nd inst., by agreement.

Mary A. Smilie, as administratrix, vs. H. E. Barnum; H. E. Barnum sworn and testified for plaintiff. District Attorney Snow moved for a non suit. Motion denied and writ of mandamus issued as prayed for.

J. S. Manley vs. H. St. George Hopkins; order by court that commissioner make deed.

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

J. R. Duart vs. W. J. Dickey; order continuing case to March 30, 1898, defendant paying cost of yesterday.

Social News From Dawson.

From the "Digger."

Business Hours Changed—We wish to notify all the patrons of our barbershop that it will not be open for business except in the forenoons and evenings, and those requiring tonsorial attention will have to call then. We are glad to see our patrons at any time, but our wife intends to give a series of afternoon teas and will require the shop as well as the shaving mugs for that purpose.

We warn any one who may, through inadvertance, demand harbering while one of the teas is in progress, that he is liable to get his hair well combed, for our wife is not one who will permit business affairs to interrupt social functions.

A Touching Reconciliation—Through our intervention the unpleasant little differences between Doc Curtis and his wife have been adjusted and they are living happily together again. When Mrs. Curtis insisted on cutting Doc's hair he rebelled and a separation resulted, as was published exclusively in the *Digger*. As we have been largely instrumental in promoting the prior happiness of the couple and compromising the breach of promise suit by marrying them, we considered it our duty to do all in our power to bring the estranged couple together again. But we realized that it would require the most delicate diplomacy and finesse.

When Doc proceeded to drown his troubles in the usual way, we filled him up to the neck, enticed him to our barbershop and cut his hair while he slept in the chair. Then the casus belli was removed and when the circumstances were related to Mrs. Curtis the next day she received Doc with open arms. The reconciliation was touchingly pathetic.

A Chinese Case Postponed.

Tie Dack and Wong Chick On, arrested last December for being in the United States illegally, appeared yesterday before Commissioner Dante Prince. The cases were continued, as the registration officers in San Francisco desired further time to ascertain if certificates had been issued to the Chinamen. The defendants claim that their certificates were lost.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Dr. O. P. dock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

WOLVERINES' CONCLAVE.

Michiganders Had a Jolly Time Friday Night.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Wolverines held their March conclave with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barrows, corner of Cedar and Lincoln avenues, last Friday evening, and had as usual, a very pleasant time. The fact is, when the Wolverines meet, it is for the purpose of having a good time, and they all come prepared for it, and are never disappointed. Some of us have been thinking very seriously, Mr. Editor, of inviting you to join us some evening, and see for yourself what fun we have. But there is one serious objection. It might cause you to regret all the rest of your life that you were not born in Michigan, and it is perhaps too late to remedy the matter now.

Those present at the late meeting were: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Church, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Harris, Mrs. C. A. Munn, Misses Hattie and Hazel Church, Jessie Burnham, Irma and Fannie St. John, Edna E. Munn and Helen M. Wood; Messrs. Wm. Rudy, Charlie Church, Harold B. Wood and Fred L. Hutchinson.

The exercises closed about midnight, when ice cream and cake—one of the very important features of the social gatherings of the Wolverines—was served. The gathering next month, and the last for the season, except the May picnic, will be with Mr. and Mrs. F. Burnham at Malaga, of which due notice will be given.

M.

PROBABLY A WILD RUMOR.

But the Grace M. E. Church Was More Heavily Insured.

Since the building of J. S. Hormann, which was separated only by an alley from the parsonage of the Grace M. E. Church South, was burned down several nights ago, a report has been current on the streets that incendiary threats had been made against the church. Rumor had it that the pastor, J. E. Carpenter, had received an anonymous letter from a firebug, warning him that the building was doomed.

Mr. Carpenter was asked about the report yesterday, and he stated that he had heard the same rumors, but that he had not received a letter containing a threat to fire the church.

The rumor has been the cause of the building being more heavily insured, however, according to Mr. Carpenter, who remarked that "a church can last only so long in Fresno, anyhow." Before the fire adjoining the parsonage only $3500 insurance was carried on the handsome new structure, which was very little considering the cost of the edifice. The insurance on the church has now been raised to $5000, and even now in case of fire the congregation would be a heavy loser.

TO BE TRIED FOR ADULTERY.

Halbert's and Mrs. Holmes' Bail Placed at $1000.

J. W. Halbert and Mrs. Addie Holmes, accused of living in open and notorious adultery, will have their preliminary examination in Justice St. John's court next Thursday. Their bail was fixed at $1000 each, and in default of this amount they were returned to the county jail.

The couple claim that they intended to go East and be married as soon as Mrs. Holmes could secure a divorce. Mrs. Holmes has three children and for some time they were inmates of the county orphanage.

The woman's husband, S. D. Holmes, is the prosecuting witness. He is a cook, and a few months ago served 100 days in jail for beating his wife.

ON TWO ESTATES.

Letters of Administration Applied for by L. H. Church.

L. H. Church, the Public Administrator, yesterday applied for letters of administration upon the estate of W. R. Catlin. The estate consists of lots 5 and 6 in block 1 of Gladins Addition. The hearing of the petition was set for the 28th instant.

The Public Administrator also applied for letters testamentary on the estate of W. C. Russell, who died intestate and whose heirs are unknown. The petition will be heard on the 26th.

"DIVVIED" IT UP

County Insurance Cut Into Many Slices.

Each Supervisor Placed a Fifth of the Amount—Bee Inspector.

The county insurance was yesterday placed by the different Supervisors and was divided among the local agents. The insurance was reduced on all county property from $180,000 to $105,000, and each Supervisor was given $21,000 to distribute among reliable agents. A number of the policies were written yesterday, and it is expected that all will be presented to the board at today's session.

The rates are considerably higher than those paid on the policy that has just expired, for the reason that there was a war on between the insurance companies at the time the policies were made out three years ago, and the rival companies cut rates far below the usual figures. Just now, however, everything seems to be "lovely" among the companies, and as a result of this amity rates are steeper. Before there was but one rate straight through for county insurance, and that was half a cent on the dollar. This year the rate on the court house is a cent and a half, while that on the county bridges is three cents, and on the hospital it is three cents and a half. The fact that the hospital is a wooden structure is the reason the rate is so much higher than on the court house.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday re-appointed J. A. Roberts as bee inspector, at a salary of $2.50 a day. He is to serve at the pleasure of the board. Some time ago such an office was established by the board, but it was afterward abolished, as it was too late in the season for the inspector to accomplish much good.

Yesterday Mr. Roberts appeared before the board with a petition signed by a number of men engaged in the bee culture, asking for his appointment as inspector. He stated that there were fully 500 people engaged in bee culture in this county at the present time, and that there was a disease known as foul brood which is causing the death of many bees.

Superintendent Gordon of the Poor Farm was authorized to accept for pasturage 20 head of horses belonging to F. P. Wickersham at the rate of $1.50 a head.

On motion of Supervisor Garrett, seconded by Supervisor Rose, the petition of the residents of Firebaugh for a calaboose, was granted. The matter of securing a site and superintending the work was referred to Mr. Garrett. The cost is not to exceed $130.

KINGSBURG ITEMS.

Rabbit Drives the Order of the Day—Personal Mention.

Manning Lindgren, who for the past month has been prospecting in the mines at Randsburg, is doing very well and seems, from his own accounts, to be pleased with the prospects.

Rainous and son, who left some time since for Selma, are doing a rushing business in the blacksmithing line at that place, and have engaged Odell Allison to assist in the shop. Mr. Allison and his wife will move to Selma shortly to remain permanently.

Manuel Hedburg came down from Oakland last week and will remain home a short time with his parents.

A baseball game last Sunday between the home team and the Sanger nine was played with terrible energy all round, and from the yells we heard from the seat of conflict we should judge a great many people were injured or that all were victorious.

Prof. George Ramsay of the Fresno Business College was in our town last week in the interest of a musical and literary entertainment to be given at this place by Fresno talent.

The literary society met Friday evening and presented a play to the crowded house and with good effect. There is enough talent in town to do some good acting if they could be properly trained.

Mrs. Fisher and children of Clovis came to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. Powers, who has been quite sick, but is now much improved.

T. H. Loomis has been a full fledged postmaster for about two weeks and bears his honors with becoming dignity.

Sam Davis has been figuring on the possibility of there being war with Spain, but though he has added, subtracted, multiplied and divided he is still as unable to square the question, as some of his customers are unable to square their store accounts.

Jack rabbit drives are the order of the day, as every man has appointed himself a committee of one to pursue unto death the pests. But we would suggest that if no rain come, times grow harder and provisions become scarce, this rabbit industry should be encouraged, for "rabbit" pie is not to be scorned.

JOHN SHIRLEY POSTER.

Kingsburg, March 15, 1898.

A JILTED LOVER

H. Sellers' Trip to Madera to Kill a Woman.

Was Arrested by Constable Green—Infatuated by a Gay Married Woman.

From Thursday's Daily.

Henry Sellers' little romance has reached a climax. Love brightened his life for over a year, but all this is ended. Five weeks ago the woman who had been his companion left him and entered a resort in Madera. Sellers brooded over the matter until he became desperate and on Tuesday, in company with a companion, he started for Madera in a livery rig. The companion did not go far upon the journey, for he became alarmed by Sellers talk and refused to accompany him. Sellers said that it was his intention to visit Madera and murder his wife. He then proposed to commit suicide.

Deputy Constable Con Angel was notified in regard to Sellers' intentions and he warned the Madera officers by telephone to be on the alert. Constable Green and Deputy Constable Grace of Madera kept the man under surveillance after his arrival in town and finally placed him under arrest when he attempted to enter the house occupied by the woman whom he had formerly called wife. He was placed in jail over night and allowed to return to Fresno yesterday. No weapons were found upon his person.

Sellers is a laborer and he came to Fresno last fall. Last evening he was interviewed in regards to the threats made against the woman. He claims that he was under the influence of liquor Tuesday, and denies that he had intended committing any rash deed.

"The woman had some spectacles belonging to me and I made the trip to Madera to secure them," he said. Explaining his relations with her he continued: "I was never married to her, but we lived together very happily for over a year. She was the wife of E. Elder, a Tulare county foothill rancher.

"I met the woman while working on a ranch belonging to her mother. She seemed to be tired of her husband, and one day while I was at the woodpile splitting up some blocks she came out and placed a note in my hand. It said that she liked me better than her husband. Our friendship soon grew into love. We left the ranch and moved into a little cottage at Munson. Our little home was filled with happiness, and even now the woman still has a great attraction for me. We came to Fresno last fall, and for several weeks I have worked on the Valley road."

Sellers says that he intends to leave this part of the country. He is a respectable looking laborer, and seems greatly disheartened over his troubles.

ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.

Clarence J. Berry so Declares the Damage Suit Against Him.

In an interview published in the San Francisco *Call*, Clarence J. Berry had the following to say in reference to the suit brought against him for $25,000 damages by James Bethel:

"I look upon the suit as an attempt to extort money from me, for it is entirely without merit. The circumstances attending the alleged assault can be told in few words. Bethel engaged in a row with Dr. Majors, a veterinary surgeon, at the town of Selma, in June, 1892. I was an onlooker, but did not interfere until Bethel drew a knife on Dr. Majors. I then stepped up and demanded that Bethel give me the knife, saying at the same time that if he wanted to fight he should fight in a manly way. Bethel struck at me with the knife, and to this day I bear this scar between the thumb and forefinger of my left hand to show where the knife blade caught me.

"I struck Bethel after being cut and he fell to the sidewalk. He still had possession of the knife when I struck him, and in falling with the knife still in his hand he inflicted the wound which resulted in the loss of the sight of his right eye. Bethel then gave the knife to me and I turned it over to an officer. Over fifty people were present at the time, and will bear me out in what I say. Bethel had both Majors and myself arrested and we were both acquitted. Judge Cullen, in dismissing the case against me, said that I was entitled to credit for having interferred to prevent a possible murder. Is it not strange that suit should now be brought against me? I have been in Fresno for months, yet Bethel made no attempt to bring suit or serve summons on me. The day I left he filed his complaint and had the summons served on me here today, probably expecting that in order to go to Alaska I would compromise. I intend leaving for the gold fields within the next few days and will not delay for a minute on account of the suit."

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

A DEMOCRAT'S OPINION

Of Editor Pillsbury of the Tulare Register.

From the Colusa Sun.

This reminds us that rumor has it that the editor of the *Register* is to be the Republican nominee for congress in his district. We cannot afford to have him go to congress and get stuck up, for we would then be at a loss for some one to quarrel with. He always says something that comes out of his own head—utters thoughts that have been evolved in his own brain, and hence has an individuality that is worth hitting. The men who write and must needs "work-over" the sentences of other men without comprehending the meaning of them must needs make it very flat. There is but little grain in the old straw threshed over several times. Pillsbury is a deep thinker and a formidable antagonist in any mental encounter. He is a Republican of the stalwart breed, and right lately has been getting just the least bit narrow, but he is too big to continue long in that line. If he should go to congress the *Sun* man would get all the seeds, old documents, and in fact anything around there except the White House, that he might request. It makes him feel good when he thinks he gets away with the *Sun* and hence he likes us! We know we scoop him up, and there comes a likeing all around.

COUNTY INSURANCE.

Outside Agents Got the Biggest Slices of It.

An insurance agent of this city says that his country brothers got the better of the city agents on the county insurance, which was parcelled out by the Supervisors among the different agents of the county. There are three members of the board from outside districts—Rose, Manly and Sayre—and they divided a greater part of the insurance which they were given to place among the agents in their districts, which was quite natural and proper enough, but the result was that the agents were able to get larger slices, there being fewer of them and more insurance to be "divvied" up among them.

In the city, however, the exact opposite was the case. There were but two Supervisors whose districts embraced the city and there were a number of insurance men here all after some of the county insurance. The consequence was that the pie had to be cut in smaller pieces.

That is the way a well-known local agent put the matter in conversation with a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday afternoon. The city agents were not jealous, nor, as far as outward indications were concerned, begrudged their country brothers getting bigger slices of insurance than were put on their plates, but the agent merely mentioned the way the insurance was distributed to show that there are some advantages in living in smaller towns than Fresno.

Heretofore the insurance was let, and the outside agent got very little of it. But this will help to even things up.

SUIT OVER GRAPES.

Which Was Decided by Judge Risley Yesterday.

The suit of H. B. Choice against C. G. Anderson, which was appealed from Justice St. John's court, was tried before Judge Risley yesterday, who affirmed the judgment of the lower court, awarding the plaintiff $977.10.

Although the amount was small, the case was hotly contested. William Mowat rented a piece of land from Choice and raised a crop of grapes. According to the contract Choice was to receive a fourth of the crop and Mowat three-fourths, but Choice was to sell the grapes. Choice happened to be in England when the grapes were picked, and Mowat sold them to Anderson, who paid him cash for them. According to the contract, however, Choice held the title to the grapes, and hence he sued Anderson for the recovery of the grapes or for the value of them.

Thus Anderson has to pay for the grapes twice. He will now probably sue Mowat.

COUNTY BUSINESS.

A Committee Investigates a Tree in the Park.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon passed the ordinance granting to the Valley road a franchise for an extra side track at the town of Reedley. That was all that appeared on the minute book, but the board was busy with bills, the batch for the month being now disposed of.

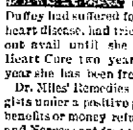
There is a tree on the right hand side of the entrance to the court house grounds on K street which interferes with the colors whenever they are run up or taken down on the flag staff, and the board considered the matter of chopping down the tree. A committee was appointed to investigate that tree to find out whether it really should be felled or not, and Supervisor Manly went out to see how a number of indigents were getting along. The committee on the tree will report today.

Capt. Jas. A. Duffey,

OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Great Railway Detective Tells What Dr. Miles' Remedies Have Done For Himself and Wife.

DETECTIVE work requires constant vigilance, steady nerves, a clear head and active brain. "A year ago," writes Capt. Duffey, of 511 Orchard St., Toledo, Ohio. "I overworked myself, was in such a condition sleep was impossible. I was so nervous I could not lie in bed; my arms and limbs twitched and my system seemed completely exhausted. I began using Dr. Miles' Nervine and the fourth bottle restored me to health. Mrs. Duffey had suffered for eighteen years with heart disease, had tried every remedy without avail until she took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure two years ago. For the past year she has been free from the trouble."



Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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For boiler-feeding, fire, deep well, vacuum; also Mining Pumps for sinking and station work. All sizes in stock. Repairs and Extras always on hand. Send for telegraph code, furnished free for extras. All kinds of Saws, Leather Belting, genuine Bridge Wood Split Pulleys, Emery Wheels, etc. Best quality only. SIMONDS SAW CO., 31 Main street, San Francisco.

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